ON THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 10509—NEW SERIES — BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	FRIDAY
— SURAT ..	3142	530	A.W.Adamson	17th Nov.
* HYDASPES ..	2284	500	G. Scrivener	22nd ,,
L. CATHAY ..	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	24th ,,
— KASHGAR ..	2621	450	R. G. Murray	1st Dec.
L. GWALIOR ...	2733	500	M. de Horne ...	8th ,,
— VENETIA ..	2726	500	A.B. Daniell..	15th ,,
L. LOMBARDY ...	2726	500	W. E. Breeze...	22nd ,,
— MALWA ..	2200	500	G. W. Atkinson	29th ,,
				1883.
L. BRINDISI ...	3542	500	R. B. Haselwood	5th Jan.
— POONAH ..	3130	6.0	J. B. Chapman ..	12th ,,
L. SUTLEJ ..	4194	750	A. H. Johnson .	19th ,,
— SURAT ..	3142	530	A. W. Adams..	26th ,,
L. MIRZAPORE..	2887	600	C. G. Perrins,	2nd Feby.

Extra Steamer.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L proceed direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under; THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi, both ways.	Via Brindisi, one way.	Via London, both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,050	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS—			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
MIRZAPORE	3887	600	C. G. Perrins	17th Nov.
ROME	5013	800	G. F. Cates	1st Dec.
THAMES	4101	750	W.D. Anderson	15th ,,
INDUS	3362	600	S. D. Shallard	29th ,,
				1883.
ROHILLA	3500	600	W. Barrat	12th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued :— 1st Class. 2nd Class.

	Rs.	Rs.
To H. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Colombo and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Madras and back (available for two months)	210	105
To Calcutta and back do.	330	165
To Penang or Singapore and back (available for three months)	450	225
To Hongkong and back (available for three months)	630	390
To Shanghai or Yokohama and back (available for three months)	810	6.

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Colombo.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 10th November, 1882.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

FLORIO & RUBATTINO'S
UNITED COMPANIES
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT.)

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

TO ALL PORTS OF ITALY.		TO MARSEILLES.	
I Class .. Rs. 600	including	I Class .. Rs. 550	including
II do..... 340	wines.	II do..... 330	wines.
III do..... 150	With food.	III do..... 155	With food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other first Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

CHINA, on Friday.....1st Dec. 1882.
MANILLA, on Friday.....8th Dec. 1882.
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO on Monday.....1st Jan. 1883.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa, I Class Calais Route, Rs 95 Brighton Route Rs 80
,, ..II do. do. .. 70 do. .. 55
From Naples, I do. do. .. 115 do. .. 100
,, ..II do. do. .. 105 do. .. 13

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

G. OLCESE,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, Nov. 2, 1882.

FRENCH LINE.

CIE NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

Regular monthly steamers to Marseilles doing the run in 20 days.

THE new first-class steamer CANTON, 2,017 tons, 450 horse-power, will leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 21st November.

She has, in common with the other new steamers of this Company, splendid accommodation for passengers, being built specially with a view to high comfort, the cabins being roomy and containing two berths only. She carries a Doctor.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500 including wines.
Children under three years of age free of charge,
,, over three and under eight ½ charge.
,, ,, eight and under twelve ¾ ,,

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows.

Via Calis and Dover (Mail).. .....1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe .....1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge.

The above steamer will be followed by the Colombo leaving 28th December.

For further particulars apply to
Messrs. RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE *VIA* CANAL.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP	To sail
PANDORA (new)...	G. Sturli.....	3,800	550	8th Dec. 1883
BERENICE (new)...	P. Crillovich ...	3,500	550	8th Jan.
HELIOS.....	A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th Feb

Arrangements exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices, as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	295 ..	143 0
To Port Said.. ..	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
HELIOS.....	A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd Dec

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Seasoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Oct. 10, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

S.S.	Tons.	H. P.
WERNETH HALL	4,100	500
WESTON HALL	3,700	400
RYDAL HALL	2,700	400
SPEKE HALL	2,700	400
WERNETH HALL	4,100	500

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November.

These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passage apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

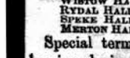
N.B.—Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Ghent, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston and Philadelphia.

The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
38, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 23rd May, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH SHIP OWNERS COMPANY, LIMITED.



THEIR magnificent Atlantic going steamer the BRITISH KING.

3,700 tons Register, built of steel by the Celebrated Builders of the White Star Line, will sail hence to Liverpool about the end of November.

Her State Rooms are large, and are reserved for only two passengers in each.

She carries a Doctor and a Stewardess.

Fare Rs. 450.

She is expected to make the passage in 25 days.

For further particulars apply to
KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. ELLORA, 2,000 Tons, on THURSDAY, 16th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopaulpore and False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th November, 1882, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Busbire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. KANGRA, 2,000 Tons, on 12th November, 1882, at 10 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. MECCA, 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th December, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Rail way receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November, 1882. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, NATAL, CAPETOWN AND THE RIVER CONGO.

S. S. CHITTAGONG, 1,912 tons, will SAIL as above, 13th November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ROUMANIA, 3,395 tons, 500 H.P., Capt. JAS. LAIRD, will SAIL for LIVERPOOL, on the 18th November.

For passages apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Bombay, 10th Nov., 1882. Agents.

LEVANT AND EASTERN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

THE new s. s. ADOWA, 100 A. 1, will SAIL on or about the 18th instant, for ADEN, JEDDAH, and HODEIDAH with cargo and passengers.

For particulars apply to
EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 9th November, 1882. Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

(ESTABLISHED 1867)
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27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groups at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following Companies :—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms, Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival," including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

WM. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NOTICE.—The Agents in Bombay of Messrs. HICKIE BORMAN and Co, of London, who chartered the s. s. MIRANDA, hence homewards, are requested to COMMUNICATE at once with CAPTAIN PHIPPEN at the office of Messrs. CUISETIEE and EDULJEE DUBASHES, as the ship is ready to load and her lay days count from the 9th instant.

WM. PHIPPEN.

N. V. CURRANEE AND Co.,
INDIAN TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING, FORWARDING, CUSTOM HOUSE AND OVERLAND PARCEL AGENTS.
Elphinstone-circle, (opposite the Custom House.)

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,
At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

REDUCED PRICES.

TREACHER'S OZO

IS a delightful sparkling health-sustaining beverage, a dissipator of mental and nervous affections, and a renewer of physical power.

Cash Rs. 2 per dozen.

INVENTORS AND SOLE PROPRIETORS,
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

REDUCED PRICES.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER,
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts, per doz., Cash, Rs. 7-12
Pints ,, ,, 5-4

SOLE AGENTS
TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
IMPROVED ENEMA APPARATUS,

SIMILAR in shape to the ordinary India-rubber Syphon Enema, but manufactured in one continuous piece and not liable to split, nor become hard or sticky, being specially prepared to resist the heat of tropical climates : it is a complete Enema and Syringe Apparatus.

In neat case, Rs. 4-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S
SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins.....	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double-size Tins.....	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

REQUIRED, from the 1st January next, two duly qualified ASSISTANT MASTERS. Apply with testimonials to the undersigned.

F. L. SHARPIN,
Honorary Secretary.
Marine Lines, November 7, 1882.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

BY SINA.
PRICE ANNAS 8 PER COPY.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S
ANTI-FEVER MIXTURE

FOR the prevention and cure of FEVER *(intermittent or remittent)* Ague and other Malarial Affections.

Per bottle As. 14 and Re. 1-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
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FINE BORDEAUX CLARET,

Bottled, Capsuled, and Labelled under PRACTICAL EUROPEAN SUPERVISION at Treacher & Company's Wine Cellars, Byculla. Unquestionably the best value in India.

In cases of 1 dozen—Cash Rs. 10.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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THOMAS'S
EXTRA RAPID "PALL MALL" PLATES

		Cash Prices
4½ × 3½	per doz.	Rs. 2 4
5 × 4	,, ...	,, 3 4
6½ × 4¾	,, ...	,, 5 0
7½ × 4½	,, ...	,, 5 8
8½ × 6½	,, ...	,, 9 0
9 × 7	,, ...	,, 10 0
10 × 8	,, ...	,, 13 0
12 × 10	,, ...	,, 19 0

Special Terms by the Gross.

Sole agents for the Bombay Presidency,
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IMPORTANT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CASH Per doz. Quarts. Rs. a.			CASH. Per doz. Quarts Rs. a.
16 0	... Fine Old ...	...MARSALA... ... ... Sicily..	16 0
	The finest quality produced, softened by age, and mellow to the palate.		
30 0	... Fine Old ...	..MADEIRA... direct from the Island...	30 0
	Rich and full of body, the flavour and aroma being fully developed by the East Indian trip.		
33 0	... Superior Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	33 0
	This, our well-known Invalid Wine is largely recommended by the Medical Profession, and is of a quality rarely met with in this country.		
26 0	... Fine Old ...	PORT ... Portugal...	26 0
	A wholesome nutritious Wine, thoroughly matured before bottling.		
18 0	... Fine ...	PORT ... Portugal...	18 0
	A rich fruity Wine of good flavour and character.		
	N. B.—Pints of the two first named Ports at an advance of Rs. 3 per case of 2 dozen.		
21 8	... Fine Old	...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...	21 8
	This Wine has a decided taste and flavour of the grape, and is highly recommended by the Medical Profession for its medicinal properties.		
17 0	.. Fine...	...CARLOWITZ... Hungarian...	17 0
	Softness and mellowness are marked features of this Wine.		
	N.B.—Pints of Carlowitz at a small advance.		

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

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JUST RECEIVED, IN PERFECT CONDITION,
A FEW SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART.
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GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

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35,000 lbs. of Yeast Powder were supplied to the Zulu War, and 40,000 lbs. to the Turco-Russian War.

YEATMAN'S YEAST POWDER has no alkaline taste, gives no discolouration, and articles made with it, need not be baked immediately after they are made.

BORWICK'S GOLD MEDAL BAKING POWDER is a cheap and ready Table Delicacy always at hand.

PUDDINGS WITHOUT EGGS.		PASTRY WITH LESS BUTTER.			
Yeatman's Yeast Powder, 6*d.* tins,	per tin	Rs. 0 4 6	per doz. Rs.	3 0 0
Borwick's Baking Powder, 1*d.* packets,	per packets	,, 0 1 0	,, ,,	0 8 0
Do do do 6*d.* tins,	per tin	,, 0 4 6	,, ,,	3 0 0

W. J. ESSAI,
PURVEYING AND PROVISION CASH STORES, FORBES-STREET, FORT, AND ESPLANDE CROSS-ROAD, OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET,
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WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, CHAINMAKERS, &c.,

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CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES.

It is now about 16 years since we introduced these Watches in this country. During this time their quality has been unceasingly improved by our manufactory year for year, so that they are now unquestionable by ar superior to Watches generally sold in India at considerably higher rates.

These watches are always in stock :—

In open-faced silver cases	.....	Rs. 25
Do. hunting	,, ...	,, 26*
Do. half-hunting	,, ...	,, 27*

The Watches marked * are also in stock in extra heavy sterling silver cases and of superior finish, at Rs. 35.

GUARANTEE ONE YEAR—POSTAGE FREE.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!!

Made to measure, { HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT FITTING. } Or ready for use.

Combining every modern improvement with the best Material and Work.

	Rs.		Rs.
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new Designs.	6 for 36	TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable .	6 for 46
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest Designs	6 for 30	BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colors (thoroughly shrunk)	6 for 54
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for	SILK and WOOL, a new make, light, cool, and comfortable, always retaining its softness	6 for 56
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28	CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine White Saxony Flannel	6 for 52
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32	SPUN SILK, White, Fancy Checks or Stripes, a great luxury	6 for 72
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36		

DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee *(equal to 12½ per cent.)*
Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

HOAR & CO., SHIRT-MAKERS, BOMBAY.

TEMPLE BAR RESTAURANT.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS.

THE MANAGER of TEMPLE BAR begs to announce to the public that he has secured the services of a company of talented artistes, just arrived from Europe, who will give a series of GRAND PROMENADE CONCERTS EVERY EVENING (Sundays excepted), at 9 o'clock precisely. The following is the programme for

TO-NIGHT.

1. MARCH	Festmarsch	Paryer.
2. OVERTURE	Midsummer Night's Dream	Suppé.
3. POLKA	Rendezvous	Kral.
4. POTPOURRI	Norma	Stasny.
5. MAZURKA	Moosroschen	Strauss.
6. SELECTION	Die Liebe zum Volk	Muller.
7. WALTZ	Die Intimen	Faust.
8. VARIATIONS	Fur Flote	Ekhart.
9. POLKA	Wir Beide	Faust.
10. GALOP	Poll und Voll	Kaulich.

ADMISSION TO GALLERY—ONE RUPEE.
Commencing at 8-30 p.m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this offic and at the book-sellers

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW,

BEING
A SELECTION OF
LEADING CASES
FROM
THE BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS
DONE INTO VERSE AFTER THE MANNER OF VARIOUS OTHER GREAT POETS.
BY
W. E. H.

Copies can be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.
Price, Re. 1-8-0. Postage, anna 1.

OFFICIAL MAP
OF THE DELTA,
LOWER EGYPT,

BASED on the ENGLISH and FRENCH ADMIRALTY SURVEYS and other authorities, and particularly on the Map of MAHMUD BEY, showing RAILWAY STATIONS, TELEGRAPH COMMUNICATIONS, &c.

MOUNTED ON CLOTH AND ROLLERS,
PRICE, Re. 1.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s Branch Establishment, East-street, Poona.

HORSES—ARRIVAL of FRESH AND SECOND BATCH OF EXCELLENT ARAB HORSES.

PER S. S. ORIENTAL FROM BUSSORAH.

DINSHAW SUNTOOK & CO. present their compliments to their constituents and the public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and second batch of superior HIGH-CASTE UNIZA and NUZDEE HORSES, consisting of good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, and Gallaways, &c., belonging to the well-known dealer, Shaik Jusum Bin Feed, No. 145, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stable. Bombay, 30th October, 1882.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS
OF THE
BRITISH INDIA ICE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Capital Rs. 2,00,000 in 2,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each, of which Rs. 1,50,000 only will at present be called up.

THE object of this Company is to undertake the manufacture of ice in Calcutta and its suburbs at a cheapness of cost not yet experienced, and to promote the like undertaking in other cities and districts of India. The ordinary Kh-r machines, in combination with a *special cooling apparatus* for the condensing wat-r, *which is the essence* of this project, are to be the means for arrivi-g, at the object, and for securing an effect which would place Calcutta in as favourable a position for ice making as any town of much higher latitude with a temperature 10 degrees cooler.

Ether machines have been now for many years known to be thoroughly reliable, and extremely cheap producers of ice in European countries, but their good qualities are very much prejudiced in India by climatic influence, principally excessive heat. Many will remember the inconvenience caused by the short supply of ice in the hot weather of 1881, which was noticed by the *Englishman* of 2nd May, thus :—"The cause of the present breakdown is said to be the high temperature of water available for condensing purposes" and again on the 5th idem the *Englishman* said :—"The difficulty as we have already said, has been the high temperature of the water available for condensing purposes, owing to which a much longer time has been required for the manufacturing of ice."

It is proposed then to use the water cooling apparatus invented and patented by Mr. George Dubern of Calcutta, to be seen at work any day at his residence, by which water can be reduced from 125° Fah. to 85° Fah. in a simple, rapid, economical and unfailing manner; and the apparatus has the additional advantage of working at its best, and giving the coolest water just at the time of year when all existing machines experience their greatest difficulty. By the use of this apparatus it is calculated that one-third less water is required for a machine, than by one without it. By its use the same water with trifling loss can be made to serve over and over again, so that it is peculiarly adapted for up-country stations where a capacious reservoir is with difficulty obtainable. Mr. Dubern is an Engineer thoroughly conversant both practically and mathematically with ice-making apparatus ; and, besides securing the sole use of his invention for Calcutta and suburbs on moderate terms, the Company will have the advantage of his services as Factory Man

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER...HERR BANDMANN.
STAGE MANAGER.....MR. AUGUSTUS GLOVER.

Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT, SATURDAY, NOV. 11.
THE GREAT
BANDMANN COMBINATION
For the first time,

OTHELLO IN SHAKESPEARE.	MOOR OF VENICE
OTHELLO	MOOR OF VENICE
OTHELL	OMOOR OF VENICE
OTHELLO	MOOR OF VENICE
OTHELLO WILL APPEAR IN	MOOR OF VENICE
OTHELLO	MOOR OF VENICE
OTHELLO	MOOR OF VENICE
OTHELLO	MOOR OF VENICE

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF ITS GREAT SUCCESS,
LES CLOCHES DE CORNEVILLE,
(Complete.)

TUESDAY:
LADY OF LYONS.
IN PREPARATION:
ROMEO AND JULIET; PATIENCE;
DIPLOMACY; and RICHARD III.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
TRANSFERABLE FAMILY TICKETS
AVAILABLE ON ANY NIGHT
RESERVATION OF SEATS AT SOUNDY & CO. (Excepting benefits) are now to be had at the Box Office, Gaiety Theatre, in packets of 8 at a reduction of 12½ per cent., as follows:—

Eight Stall Tickets	... ...	Rs. 28
Eight Pit Stall Tickets	... ...	„ 21
Eight Pit Tickets ...	... ...	„ 14

MISS LOUISE POMEROY,
With her
GREAT DRAMATIC AND COMEDY COMBINATION,
WILL APPEAR AT THE GAIETY THEATRE During the Season.

DAVE CARSON, LESSEE AND MANAGER.

NOW READY,
LETTS'S DIARY
FOR
1883,
OF
ALL SHAPES AND SIZES,
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS,
AT
COOPER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY, MEADOW-STREET, FORT,
AND
POONA, EAST-STREET.

INFALLIBLE
[illegible]EAMS, Chocolate Menier, Almonds, Conversation Lozenges, [illegible]SE, Apollo-street.

[illegible]LES BY AUCTION.

[illegible]TT AND COMPANY,
[illegible]OLLO-STREET.

[illegible]AY, the 11th instant, Messrs. [illegible]sell by public auction at their [illegible]nd colored piece-goods, &c., &c. [illegible]square pianoforte by Scheid- [illegible]good condition.
[illegible], 1 P.M.
[illegible]" Falcon," 7 years old, 13-2, very
[illegible]alian horse, has been regularly
[illegible]b horse.
[illegible]oria, nearly new, of the latest [illegible]chbox.
[illegible]lish built roomy glass fronted [illegible]Long Acre.
[illegible]h dark points, 13-1 high, goes

[illegible] & CO.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
6, HUMMUM-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

DEWALEE FESTIVITIES.
MORENAS & CO.
THE ONLY PLACE WHERE GOOD ICES ARE PREPARED.
ICES.
WINES.
SPIRITS.
PASTRY.
COMFITS.

ICES—Every day three kinds of Ices are prepared	...Per glass Ans. 4
CREAM SODA	... „ 4
BRANDY—Exshaw No. 1	... „ 8
Hennessy ***	... „ 8
Treacher's Heart Label	... „ 6
Hennessy*	... „ 6
WHISKY—Encore	... „ 6
Kinhan's LL	... „ 6
J. Crabbie	... „ 6
Treacher's	... „ 6
Thomson & Taylor's ...	... „ 6
OZO, PHOSPHO, VIVONE, VIN VITÆ	... „ 4
AERATED WATERS	... „
ZOEDONE	... „
COMFITS—All goods warranted pure and free from all deliterious ingredients, per lb. Ans. 12 to ...	Re. 1-8
PASTRY—Every day fresh. Large orders executed with care and taste.	

MORENAS & CO.

HORSES FOR SALE.
JUST RECEIVED, per s. s. Punjab, a fresh batch of Arab HORSES of all descriptions consisting of Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies, &c.
An early inspection is requested.
ABDUL RAZAAC DUBACHEL,
142, Bhendy Bazaar, Commission Stables.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS for the work of STRENGTHENING the CURRENCY OFFICE STRONG ROOM and the COIN VAULTS in the ARSENAL at Bombay.
Plans and specification can be seen, and Forms of Tender obtained on application at the office of the undersigned.
Tenders duly signed, sealed and endorsed to be delivered at the office of the undersigned on or before 17th November 1882.
The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
MUNCHERJEE C. MURZBAN, A. M. I. C. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 11th November, 1882.

SCOTLAND.
THE PEEBLES HYDROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.
This Splendid MANSION is highly recommended as a WINTER RESIDENCE, being well sheltered, while the climate is dry and bracing. The House heated throughout, presents by its spacious Conservatories and Corridors the finest Covered Promenade in Scotland.
The BATHS (especially the Russian) and water supply are unequalled. Recreation of all kinds, including BILLIARDS, CHESS, SKATING, and CURLING. WINTER TERMS, October 15th to April 15th. Address, the MANAGER.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership hitherto subsisting between the undersigned, COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, DHUNJIBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, and RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, carrying on business as merchants and general shop-keepers at Bombay, under the name and style of JAMSETJEE COOVERJEE'S SONS, and at Lahore, Ferozpore, Mian-Meer, Seelkote, Jullunder, Delhi, and Kashmere, under the name and style of JAMSETJEE'S SONS, has THIS DAY been DISSOLVED by mutual consent.
ALL DEBTS due and owing to the Partnership will be paid and received by the undersigned, COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA alone.
COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA.
DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA.
RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA.
Bombay, 10th November, 1882.

WITH reference to the foregoing notice the undersigned COWASJEE JAMSHEE JUSSAWALLA will carry on the business of partnership at the several places aforesaid, under the same names and styles, jointly with his sons, EDULJEE COWASJEE JUSSAWALLA and BAZONJEE COWASJEE JUSSAWALLA, whom he has admitted partners.
COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA.
Bombay, 11th November, 1882.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

THE Largest Depôt in India.—SEWING-MACHINES of every description and for all purposes, from all the leading English and Continental manufacturers. Send for Price Lists.—H. A. GEYER & Co. Bombay.

WANTED, a GOOD COMPOUNDER. Apply TREACHER and Co., Limited, Fort.

A GOOD OFFICE SHIGRAM will be SOLD at BENNETT'S AUCTION THIS DAY.

TOYS! TOYS!! A LARGE and VARIED SELECTION just unpacked.—SOLTON AND COMPANY.

TENTS FOR SALE OR HIRE.—1 Hill Tent, 1 Sleeping Paul, 1 servants and 1 necessary pitched behind Y. M. C. A. Coffee Rooms. Apply on the spot.

RECEIVED, a large consignment of OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY (highly recommended), at Rs. 22 per dozen. BARTON & Co., Wine Merchants, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR READY LAID DAK.—Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

WANTED, a HORSE about 14-2, quiet in harness. Address A. F. COX, Harkness Hill, Malabar Hill.

PIANO LESSONS.—A MEHNERT, Music-master, Scottish High Schools, Byculla. Address Girgaum Back-road No. 165.

TO BE SOLD, at BENNETT'S AUCTION, on SATURDAY, a well bred Bull-terrier DOG, splendid ratter and watch dog.

THE CHAMPION CUE, as used by Roberts, Cooke and all the best players, can only be had from JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, engines, workshop tools, and miscellaneous machinery with the latest improvement in stock. Machine Depot, 43, Baboola Tank-road, by P. D. FRAMJEE.

CANDIDATES who sent in applications to X. Y. Z. for employment as Head Gardener to the Chief of a Native State are informed that the APPOINTMENT has been FILLED UP.

WANTED, a trustworthy man to assist in taking care of an Invalid Gentleman going Home. Expenses paid to England. Apply personally to "B.," 3, Hornby-row, between 2 and 5 p.m.

INDIAN JEWELERY AND SHAWLS. Silver and gold work of all kinds, Rampore and Cashmere Shawls, Indian and Persian curiosities. Hurjeemul & Co., next to Soundy and Co., Bombay.

THE CENTRAL PURVEYING and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENCY. Daily Bazaar supplied. Fish, fruit, &c., packed for outstations on favourable terms. For price list apply 314, Crawford Markets.

REQUIRED, a BAND MASTER, for the 2nd Belooch Regiment, must have good testimonials, liberal terms offered. For further particulars apply to CAPTAIN BROOME, Band President, 2nd Belooch Regiment, Karachi, Sind.

WANTED, a GRADUATE of the Bombay University, whose Vernacular is Marathi, and who has passed in Sanscrit, to take charge of an Anglo-Vernacular School at Junjira Murud; Salary Rs. 75 per mensem. Apply to the STATE KARBHARI at JANJIRA, with testimonials.

[illegible]ND COMPANY,
[illegible]OLLO-STREET.

[illegible]AY, the 11th instant, Messrs. [illegible]sell by public auction at their [illegible]nd colored piece-goods, &c., &c. [illegible]square pianoforte by Scheid- [illegible]good condition.
[illegible], 1 P.M.
[illegible]" Falcon," 7 years old, 13-2, very
[illegible]alian horse, has been regularly
[illegible]b horse.
[illegible]oria, nearly new, of the latest [illegible]chbox.
[illegible]lish built roomy glass fronted [illegible]Long Acre.
[illegible]h dark points, 13-1 high, goes

[illegible] & CO.

On a day to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the old *Bombay Gazette*, Meadow-street, a large quantity of hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich tea and dessert sets, plated ware, writing desks, date boxes, and tea caddies, and sundry samples of glassware, &c., &c. The full particulars will be given hereafter.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, November, 11, 1882.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.

THE COLLECTOR of CUSTOMS, Bombay has recently issued an order that Manifest and other Forms now in use in the Departments should be printed on HOWARD AND JONE'S CREAM WOVE PAPER. Mercantile firms, pass-note writers and shippers are hereby informed that the undermentioned forms, printed at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, will be sold at the Custom House and at the Carnac-bunder. Orders for large numbers should be sent to this office.

	Per Copy. Pies.	Per 100 Copies. Rs. a. p.
IMPORT PRIVATE MANIFEST. (Original, Duplicate, Triplicate, and Quadruplicate.)		
Large	5	2 0 0
Small	3	1 0 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Free Goods) (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	3	0 14 0
Medium	2	0 12 0
Small	1½	0 8 0
EXPORT SHIPPING BILL (Dutiable Goods.) ... (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)	3	1 2 0
IMPORT ENTRY.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT OUT OF CHARGE NOTE.		
Large	2	0 12 0
Medium	1½	0 7 0
Small	1	0 4 0
IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 10 0
Small	2	0 13 0
IXPORT GENERAL MANIFEST COUNTRY CRAFT. (Original and Duplicate.)		
Large	4	1 8 0
Smal	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK NOTE. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	4	1 12 0
Small	2	0 13 0
DRAWBACK BILLS .... (Original and Duplicate.)	4	1 12 0
DRAWBACK CERTIFICATE ...	4	1 10 0
TRANSHIP PERMIT. (Original, Duplicate and Triplicate.)		
Large	2	0 12 0
Small	1	0 5 0
CUSTOMS TREASURY RECEIPT...	2	0 13 0
SAND PASS	1	0 8 0
PORT-CLEARANCE	1½	0 10 0
RECEPTION OF GOODS IN THE BONDED WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
LETTER FOR CLEARANCE OF IMPORT GENERAL MANIFEST.	2	0 10 0
IMPORT ENTRY—GUNPOWDER.	1	0 8 0
BONDED WAREHOUSE PASS ...	2	0 10 0
PRINCE'S DOCK RECEIPT ...	1	0 8 0
DELIVERY ORDER FROM GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSE ...	2	0 10 0
REFUND OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
PAYMENT OF TOWN DUTY ...	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY CLAIM	2	0 10 0
TOWN DUTY RECEIPT	1	0 8 0
TOWN DUTY BILL	3	1 3 0
WHARFAGE BILL	3	1 0 0

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—32 THREADNEEDLE STREET E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.
CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

OLD HIGHLAND WHISKY.
White and Greig's Celebrated
RODERICK DHU,
Well matured and fine flavoured,
at Rs. 22 per dozen.
Sole Agents,
JOHN FLEMING & CO.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

SPARKLING WINE.
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Carte Blanche, dry ...	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 34 0
Cabinet India, very dry ...	„ 37 0	„ 39 0
Goldlack, extra dry ...	„ 42 0	„ 44 0
From the CHAMPAGNER FABRIK SCHLOSS RHEINBERG.		
Sparkling Hock ...	Rs. 30 0	...
„ Moselle ...	„ 30 0	...
Rheinberg Carte Blanche ...	„ 30 0	...
Johannisberg Cabinet ...	„ 31 0	..
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guiraud, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.	Rs. 33 0	Rs. 36 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche ...	„ 35 0	..
Heidsick's Dry Monopole ...	„ 37 0	..
MOSELLE.		
Brauneberger (still) ...	Rs. 19 0	..
Josephshoefer (do.) ...	„ 24 0	...
Sparkling Moselle ...	„ 32 0	...
STILL HOCKS, From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Deidesheimer ...	Rs. 17 0	...
Geisenheimer ...	„ 18 0	...
Liebfraumilch ...	„ 22 0	Rs. 25 0
Hochheimer ...		„ 29 0
Queen Victoria Berg ...	„ 36 0	„
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer ...	Rs.	Rs. 17 0
Moselblumchen ...	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Niersteiner ...	„ ...	„ 19 0
Brauneberger ...	„ 20 0	„ 23 0
Hochheimer ...	„ 20 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch ...	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg ...	„ 23 0	„ 26 0
Josephsöfer ...	„ 29 0	„ 32 0
Rudesheimer ...	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg ...	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Steinberger ...	„ 33 0	„ 36 0
Scharzhofberger ...	„ 41 0	„ 44 0
Johanisberger ...	„ 42 0	„ 45 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Latour Blanche ...	Rs. 30 0	...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPANN, BORDEAUX.		
Haut Sauternes ...	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Chateau Yquem ...	„ 47 0	„ ...
CLARETS. From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands ...	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons ...	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville ...	„ 20 0	„ ..
Chateau Lafitte ...	„ 24 0	„ ..
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc ...	Rs. 15 0	..
Cru de Barreyre ...	„ 18 0	..
Chateau La Bogorce ...	„ 24 0	..
Lepville St. Julien ...	„ 28 0	...
From Messrs. MUNZER & SPUNN, BORDEAUX.		
Medoc ...	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 13 0
St. Estephe ...	„ 13 0	„ 15 0
Haut Canon ...	„ 14 0	„ 17 0
Margaux ...	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Larose ...	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
„ Mouton Rothschild ...	„ 36 0	„ ..
BRANDY.		
G. Renard & Co.'s Cognac ...	Rs. 22 0	..
F. Dessaudier & Co.'s * star ...	„ 22 0	..
Do. do. ** stars ...	„ 30 0	..
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars } M. & Spun { Gold „ }	„ 28 0	...
	„ 30 0	...
Fromy & Rogee's Cognac ...	„ 24 0	...
Do. do. *** stars ...	„ 30 0	...
Do. do. *** „ (very old) ...	„ 34 0	..
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s *** Cognac ...	„ 26 0	..
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac *** stars (very old) ...	„ 34 0	..
BEER.	Per doz. pints.	Per doz. quarts.
St. Pauli Lagerbier (Bremen) ...	Rs. ..	Rs. ..
Munich Export Beer ...	„ ..	„ ..
St. Pauli ...	„ ..	„ ..
Pilsner ...	„ ..	„ ..
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth ...		
Swiss Bitters from ...		
Vin d'Ar[illegible]b ...		
Kummel (a ...		
Rose Pickled Onions ...		
Hollands Whisky ...		
Devilled Lobsters & Sardines ...		

Quotation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance sufficient to cover the amount ordered.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
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Bombay, 5th September, 1882.

NOTICES.

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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
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AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY for DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
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A VALUABLE MEDICINE FOR DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.
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It has been used with remarkable success for a very long period of time in cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, where English medicines were tried by experienced medical men without favourable result.
At the earnest desire of a large number of patients who have been completely cured by this remedy, I have thought fit to put it before the public.
In DIARRHŒA, it produces very beneficial effects. In the long standing form of the disease, which some persons suffer from at certain intervals, as well as for CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, it is a sure and efficacious remedy. Not only does it check the looseness of bowels, but strengthens the digestive system, improves the appetite, and allays griping pain of the abdomen.
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CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
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MASON and HAMLIN'S AMERICAN ORGAN; Five Octaves, Five Stops, Automatic Swell, Knee Swell, Patent Resonant Case, Panelled Front and Sides, best finish, Walnut Case		550
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With Ornamental case with Rack at the back for Music, 2 Stops and Knee Swell		350
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Very Handsome, 2 Knee Swells and 11 Stops		470
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In Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C, with 7 Stops, and Pedal Protector, zinc bottom	250
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Do. FF	do.	do.
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½ lb. tins F	in cases of 25 lbs.	per doz.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins F	do.	do.
Do. FF	do.	do.
Do. FFF	do.	do.
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THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, Cawnpore, have a large stock of the above, in qualities and shades as approved for the clothing of European and Native Troops. Samples and prices furnished on application to
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Or to our Agents,
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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Fifteen Rupees. Twenty Rupees. Thirty-four Rupees. } THESE are the rates per mensem (approximately) for EXACTLY THE SAME PROVISION—if commenced at the age of twenty, of thirty, or of forty respectively,—namely an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 payable at the age of 55, or at death if previous.
It is an advantage to effect such provisions early in life.—By delay the rate of subscription increases: Death may occur before the provision is effected: or Health may fail and render the life ineligible for assurance. Forms of proposal on application

A CHARGE OF BIGAMY.

YESTERDAY at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Webb, Thomas Goulden, foreman moulder in the service of Messrs. Bowack and Stevens, machanical engineers and brass and iron founders, Mazagon, with his pleader, Mr. Gunput Suddassew, appeared and filed the following information against Alfred Benjamin Duggan and Catherine Rebecca Summers. Thomas Goulden deposed.—About fourteen years ago I was married to Catherine Rebecca Summers in Bombay. We lived together as man and wife for several years. I had several children by her, of whom the eldest alone is living. Some time ago I was a fellow-tenant with one Alfred Benjamin Duggan in a house at Mazagon. There my wife formed an improper intimacy with him. She quarrelled with me on that account. I consequently had to leave her in their disgust at her conduct. She continued to live in open adultery with Duggan, and thereby compelled his wife to seek a divorce from him. About three years ago she married A. B. Duggan, though her marriage with me was then, as it is still, subsisting. They are now living as man and wife. Under these circumstances I charge Catherine Rebecca Summers and Alfred Benjamin Duggan, under section 494 of the Indian Penal Code, with bigamy, and pray that a warrant be issued for their apprehension, and that they be dealt with according to law.

His Worship granted the application, and ordered warrants to be issued for the arrest of both the accused.

CHILD MURDER.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of a new-born male child found tied up in bundles of rags in the Cowasjee Patel Tank was resumed yesterday at the Coroner's bungalow, Byculla.

Mr. Harry Brewin deposed.—I am Superintendent of Police in charge of the C. Division. On the morning of the 2nd instant, about 6 a. m., I was present at the Cowasjee Patel Tank and saw the legs of an infant floating on the water. They were removed in my presence, and were taken charge of by Constable Holmes, who took them to the Coroner's Surgeon. A day or two after that day I saw the head and trunk of an infant at the Morgue. They were in charge of Constable Holmes. On the following morning, at about 6-30 a. m., I was again present at the Cowasjee Patel Tank, when the witness Rama Mahadoo found the arms of an infant. They were floating on the water, tied in the cloth Exhibit D. I had the bundle removed from the tank, and on opening it I found the two arms of an infant which had been severed at the shoulders. I also found two stones in the bundle, weighing about a quarter of a pound. I caused the bundle, with its contents, to be taken to the Coroner's Surgeon, who subsequently sent the arms gave an order for their burial. I have caused inquiry to be made concerning this matter, and also caused batakee to be beaten, but have been unable, up to the present, to get any information whatever as to the mother of the child, or as to how the mutilated body came to be in the Cowasjee Patel Tank.

Dr. Sidney Smith deposed.—I am Surgeon to the Coroner. On the 2nd instant, at about 9 a. m., Constable Holmes and the witness Rama Mahadoo brought to my house two legs of a child. I ordered them to be taken to the Morgue. About 3 p.m. on that day I viewed with the Coroner's jury the head, trunk, and legs of a newly-born child at the Morgue. The legs were those which I had previously sent there. I afterwards made an autopsy of the body. I found that the head, legs, and arms had been severed from the body by a sharp-cutting instrument. The following morning, between 8 and 9 o'clock, the arms of an infant were brought to me. They corresponded with the cut surfaces of the trunk where the arms had been severed. I am of opinion that the child was born alive, and that the dismemberment took place after death. Owing to the decomposition that had occurred, in the head and neck particularly, I am unable to form what was the cause of death. If it had been suffocation I should have expected to find some evidence in the lungs, which I did not. I think it possible that death may have occurred from a natural cause.

The jurors upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the body of the male child, name unknown, was found in the Cowasjee Patel Tank with its head, arms, and legs severed, but how it came by its death there is no evidence to say."

MURDER OF A SOLDIER IN BOMBAY.

An inquest was held yesterday by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Military Hospital, Upper Colaba, on the body of Owen Kelly, aged 20 years. Deceased was a private in the 4th King's Own Regiment, F. Company, stationed at Colaba. On the night previous deceased was deliberately shot with a rifle by Private Francis Clark, while he was lying on his cot in the barrack-room, the bullet knocked off the cot on to the floor. He was picked up by his comrades, and taken to the Regimental Hospital, where he died from the wound received. Private Francis Clark was immediately arrested, and kept in custody by the military authorities.

The following evidence was recorded.

William Cox deposed.—I am a private in the 4th King's Own Regiment and live in the regimental lines at Upper Colaba. Deceased was a private in F. company of the same regiment. His age was 20 years. He was a friend of mine. He joined the regiment in 1876. Deceased and I occupied adjoining cots in the bungalow on the 5-9 p. m. yesterday I was asleep on my cot, when I was awakened by the discharge of a rifle. I saw the deceased falling off his cot, and when I turned my head round I saw Private Francis Clark, standing in the adjacent, with the rifle in his hands. A number of men came into the bungalow, and others who were lying on their cots came up to the cot of the deceased. The deceased was lying on the floor, and the cover pulled over his head. He was immediately carried away to hospital in the arms of some of the men. I saw some blood on the floor where he was lying. I know Private Clark. Clark and the deceased always appeared to be good friends since I knew them. I know of no quarrel between them. As soon as the men came into the room Private Clark was made a prisoner. When he was made a prisoner, I did not hear him say anything. I saw Private Clark place the rifle, which he took to his cot, on his bed. Colour Sergeant Robert Scuddamore took charge of Private Clark's pouch. I saw the deceased and Private Clark sporting in a friendly way in the middle of the day yesterday. Deceased was a very inoffensive man. I never knew him to quarrel or fight. I never heard angry words pass between the deceased and Private Clark. When I first saw Private Clark with the rifle in his hand walking away towards his cot, he was about five yards away from the cot of the deceased. The room was well lit with oil-lamps in the usual way. Private Clark's cot was opposite to that of the cot on which the cot of the deceased was. The distance between these cots is about eight yards. The cots are not quite opposite each other.

Captain Edward Charles Trollope deposed.—I am a captain in the Royal Artillery and Adjutant of the Royal Artillery in the Bombay District. About 9-30 p. m. yesterday I was summoned by Surgeon Baker to the hospital at Colaba, and immediately went there. I saw the deceased there in one of the wards, and was told by Surgeon Baker that he had been shot. Thinking he was a Royal Artilleryman, I went to his cot and took down his deposition. He said :—"I don't die. I am saying my prayers. Private Clark did it. I had a few words with him to-night. I told him to go to his bed. I did not see him. I was sitting on the cot. The man shot me, and knocked me off the cot." The deceased was perfectly sensible at the time. He was bandaged up. I saw no blood at all.

Henry Sears deposed.—I am a private in the 4th King's Own Regiment. At 8-45 p. m. yesterday I answered the usual call in the barrack-room, and was going away from my cot. When I got within four yards of Private Francis Clark, I saw him present his rifle towards the deceased, who was lying on his cot about two-and-a-half yards distant. I saw Clark discharge the rifle at the deceased and heard him say, "Take that." The deceased fell off his bed and said, "I am dead." Private Clark went to his own bed and placed the rifle on it. He was immediately seized by some of the men, and taken away to the guard-room. Clark was sober at the time. The deceased fell on the floor on his side, and I saw blood on his bed and on the floor. Colour Serjeant Scuddamore came into the room two or three minutes after the rifle was discharged. He took charge of the rifle. Private Dunn picked up a rifle bullet about ten yards away from the cot of the deceased and on the other side of the room. I spoke to the deceased about 9 p. m. yesterday; he was sober then. I saw him and Clark skylarking and pulling one another about on the bed of the deceased. They were not angry; they appeared to be good friends. Deceased was a very friendly man; he was not quarrelsome. Clark is a quarrelsome man when in drink; he is not quarrelsome when sober. I saw him go to the canteen once or twice yesterday evening, but do not know what liquor he drank there.

Thomas Dunn deposed.—I am a private in F. Company 4th King's Own Regiment. My cot is four cots distant from that of the deceased, and on the same side of the room. About 7-30 p.m. yesterday I was lying on my cot, when I heard the deceased tell Private Francis Clark to go to his bed, or he would get into the guard-room. The deceased appeared to be advising Clark. Clark had been drinking, but would have passed for a sober man. I mean that he was not so much under the influence of liquor that he would have been confined by his officers for drunkenness. I went out of the room as soon as I heard the deceased speak to Clark. The deceased was lying on his bed, and Clark was standing over him. I came back to the barrack about 8-30 p.m. and answered to my name. I walked to the centre of the room with my back to the cot of Private Clark. While I was walking I heard the report of a rifle, and on turning round I saw the deceased lying on the floor beside his cot. Private Clark was then standing in the room about two-and-a-half or three yards from the cot of the deceased, with a rifle in his hand. A number of men at once collected round Private Clark, and he was made a prisoner and taken away. There were about thirty men in the room when the rifle was discharged. The room was lighted in the usual way, and I could clearly distinguish one man from another. I went to bed about 9-30 p.m., and about an hour afterwards Doctor Keith came into the room and was looking for the bullet. Several men got up to assist in the search, and I was one of them. I found this bullet (exhibit A) under an arms-rack opposite the cot of the deceased, and about six yards from his cot. The bullet appears to have been discharged from a rifle. I did not notice whether Clark replied to what the deceased said to him.

James Patterson deposed.—I am a private in the 4th King's Own Regiment. About 8-30 p.m. yesterday I was sitting on the bed of Private Smith in No. 2 barrack-room and was looking down the room, when I saw Private Clark standing two or three yards away from the cot of the deceased. He had a rifle in his hands, and I saw him discharge it in the direction of the cot of the deceased. A crowd of men at once collected round Private Clark, and he was made a prisoner. I cannot say whether Private Clark was drunk or sober.

Francis McConnell deposed.—I am a private in the 4th King Own Regiment. About 8-30 p.m. yesterday I was sitting on the box of the deceased in No. 2 barrack-room talking to him. He appeared to have taken some drink, but if he had been ordered for duty he was in a fit state to do it. While I was talking to the deceased Private Clark came to the cot of the deceased and was laying his hands on him in a joking manner. The deceased got off his cot and told Private Clark to go away, or he would put him in the guard-room. Private Clark said he would not be put in the guard-room by him or any other—private of F. Company. The deceased and Private Clark were standing very near each other while they were taking, and I saw the deceased turn up his shirt-sleeves as if preparing to fight. When I observed the quarrel was coming to a fight, I immediately walked away towards the other end of the room, where I met Corporal Colvin. While I was talking to him, I heard the report of a rifle, and a man shouted out that Private Kelly was shot. A crowd of men collected there, and Private Clark was made a prisoner. I always knew the deceased and Private Clark to be very great friends. I never heard them quarrel before. Men often clean their rifles after dark. The deceased told Private Clark to go away three times, and Clark would not. Clark appeared to be only joking with the deceased, but the deceased did not like it.

John Collins deposed.—I am a private in the 4th King's Own Regiment, in F Company. About 8-45 p.m. yesterday I was in No. 2 barrack-room, when I saw Private Clark standing near his cot. He had his rifle in his hands; the breech was open. He had a piece of rag in his right hand, and seemed to be cleaning his rifle for the next morning's parade. I did not see him load the rifle. While in the verandah, three or four minutes afterwards, I heard the report of a rifle being discharged in the room.

Robert Scuddamore deposed.—I am a colour serjeant of F. Company in the 4th King's Own Regiment. Private Clark is in possession of a regimental rifle, No. 661. This rifle was handed to me by Serjeant Kavanagh just before 9 p. m. yesterday. I examined it and found it had recently been discharged. I cannot say whether the cartridge used was ball or blank, as I have not yet removed that case. I took charge of the rifle, and it has not been out of my possession since. I produce the rifle (exhibit B). I have opened the breech of the rifle in the presence of the jury and extracted the case of a ball cartridge. Serjeant Kavanagh accompanied me to No. 2 barrack-room after Clark was confined in the quarter-guard and I went to the cot of Private Clark. I took possession of his pouch, which should have contained twenty rounds of ball ammunition. I only found nineteen rounds in the pouch (exhibit D). I have kept possession of that pouch until now. I found it on Clark's bed. It should have been lying up.

Dr. William James Baker deposed.—I am a surgeon in the Army Medical Department, and attached to the Station Hospital, Colaba. At 9-10 p.m. yesterday I was summoned to the hospital and at once went there. I found the deceased in a ward in the hospital, lying on a cot. He was just recovering from a state of collapse. There was some blood on his bed. I found a bullet-wound in the upper part of his left groin. On turning him on his side there was another wound on his back. That was a small circular wound; it was situated immediately below the last rib, and to the left of the spine. Both wounds were bleeding at the time. There was no discoloration of the skin from gunpowder, He was conscious, and I saw him speaking to Captain Trollope. I treated him. He recovered from the shock, but sunk gradually, and died at 6-15 this morning. The trowsers (exhibit C) were seen by me in the ward last night. The blood on them was fresh at the time, and there is a hole in them corresponding with the wound in the groin. I made a post-mortem examination of the body of the deceased about 10 a. m., and before the jury had viewed the body. Externally I found two wounds. The wound of entrance was situated immediately below the last rib, and a little to the left of the spine. It was circular in shape, and three-quarters of an inch by three-eighths of an inch in diameter. That was the skin wound. The wound of exit was situated high up in the left groin. That was three-quarters of an inch by one inch in diameter. The long axis of the wound was transversely to the body. I am of opinion that the cause of death was hæmorrhage, consequent on a bullet-wound. The wounds appear to be from a rifle bullet.

The jury upon the above evidence returned the following verdict unanimously :—"That the death of Owen Kelly was caused by hæmorrhage, the result of a bullet-wound, caused by the discharge of a rifle fired at him by Francis Clark, under such circumstances that the act of Francis Clark was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 7th instant.

PENSION AND PROVIDENT FUND.

Read Government Resolution No. 511, dated 26th October, approving of the Bill to amend further the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, with regard to pensions and the formation of a Provident Fund, and ordering it to be transferred to the Legislative Department.—Resolution.—To be noted.

QUARANTINE FOR PILGRIM SHIPS.

Read Government Resolution No. 4317, dated 31st October, communicating letter from the Health Office, Constantinople, defining pilgrim ships from India which are to be subjected to measures of restriction at Camaran as those conveying numbers of pilgrims, and not those with cargoes of merchandise, and which may have besides on board a few pilgrims; and intimating that the latter will be subjected to as ordinary passengers.—Read also Government Resolution No. 4384, dated 4th November, communicating a telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, stating that an outbreak of cholera has occurred at Meeca, and that quarantine will be enforced at Camaran against vessels from Arabian ports during the pilgrim season. Government call upon the local officers to take the necessary precautionary measures with a view to prevent pilgrim-infected pilgrims returning to Bombay *vid* Jeddah from importing the disease into the city.—Resolution.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 18th October, recommending that the Dock latrines be lighted, and light being put at the entrance and two others within the enclosure.—Read memo. from the Resident Engineer, dated 2nd November, estimating the cost of lamps, fittings, &c., at Rs. 208, and maintenance till end of March at Rs. 192. He states that the estimate includes kerosine, chimneys, wicks, &c., and that the men who look after the lamps at the sea entrances will also look after the latrine lights.—Resolution.—Sanctioned as a charge against revenue.

AN APPLICATION.

Resumed consideration of letter from Messrs. Shepherd and Company, dated 25th September, requesting that space for an office in the import shed at Carnac-bunder be allotted to them.—Read report by Traffice Manager, dated 7th October. He states that the shed, in the busy season, will be barely adequate for free goods alone, leaving dutiable goods entirely out of consideration altogether.—Read minutes of members of Bunders Committee.—Read memoranda by Traffic Manager, dated 31st October and 6th November. The following resolution was proposed by the Chairman :—"That the Trustees regret their inability to make any portion of the imported available for Messrs. Shepherd and Company's use in the manner proposed, the whole of it being required during the busy season for the storage of goods handed on the wharf; that Messrs Shepherd and Company be informed that the gate office, close by, can be made available for their use, should it suit them to take it, for any term which may be most convenient to them up to one year, at a rent of Rs. 4-5 per square yard per annum." It was proposed as an amendment by Mr. Parker "that Messrs Shepherd and Co's application for 1 bay of the import shed at Carnac-bunder be granted for one year at a rental of Rs. 20 per cutty of 500 square feet per mensem, and that any other steam-boat owner using the bunder be allowed similar accommodation at the same rate." The amendment was first put, and was carried, and was thereafter put as a substantive motion, and carried.

CRANAGE CHARGES.

Read letter from Messrs. Sir C. Forbes and Co., dated 21st August, complaining of the heavy cranage charges levied on two boilers *ex* Inchrohna.—Read report by Dock Superintendent, dated 30th August. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution.—Consideration of Messrs. Sir C. Forbes and Co's letter is postponed. The following addition to the rule with regard to boilers, &c., landed at the Dock, proposed by the Chairman, should be circulated for the consideration of the Trustees :—That after para. "Boilers," &c., on page 32 of the Dock rules be added : "Weights of over 8 tons each lifted out of a vessel on to the wharf, and then into another, will, if both charges fall on the same person, be charged half rates only for the second operation." Also that the addition be made applicable to the case of the Inchrohnah.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 30th October, submitting an offer made by Gopal Hurrychund to lease for five years 83-9 square yards land on Mody Bay Fort Trust estate at a rent of Rs. 4-5 per square yard per annum. He states that the applicant is a firewood dealer, who formerly had a shed on Mody Bay Imperial Estate, and he recommends that the lease be granted. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—Government Resolution No. 510, dated 26th October, communicating a letter from the Collector of Salt Revenue, intimating that immediate action was taken for the removal of the fishing stakes reported as having been placed within the prohibited area.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th Nov., 1882.	For week ending 5th Nov. 1881.
Vessels piloted into harbour ...	22	26
,, ,, out of ,, ...	25	21
,, transported ...	35	12
,, attended to ...	3	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 3rd Nov., 1882.	For week ending 3rd Nov., 1881.
Vessels entered ...	23	8
,, left ...	23	10
,, remaining in dock ...	12	7

THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY.

A MADRAS correspondent sends the *Pioneer* a long account of the Madras Observatory, and of Miss and Mr. Pogson. We make the following extracts :—

At rare intervals there appear in one of our local papers a short but interesting communication in the shape of a letter, which vouched for by the signature of "Isis." The letter always has reference to some astronomical or meteorological phenomenon, and its author we all know to be the daughter of our Government Astronomer, Mr. Pogson. The lady is one of the very few of her sex who holds office under Government, and is officially designated as the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Madras. The history of her appointment is curious. So far back as 1867, Mr. Pogson started the Meteorological Department, the duties of which office he voluntarily added to those of his office as Astronomer, without any remuneration—*Cela va sans dire*. It is not often that Government rewards extra work with extra pay. Mr. Pogson continued his self-imposed work up to July, 1881, when it was resolved upon by the authorities to subordinate the Madras Meteorological Observer to a supreme head at Calcutta. It was scarcely to be expected that a scientist of Mr. Pogson's age, standing, and repute would permit himself to be placed under the orders of any man, in Calcutta or elsewhere, that Government might be anxious to find a berth for. The upshot of it was that Mr. Pogson resigned his meteorological labours, and that Government appointed his daughter in his stead. The appointment was highly judicious in more ways than one. "Isis" may be said to have been born and bred in an atmosphere of planetary, cometary, and stellar investigations. Magnitudes, ellipses, parabolas, and ephemerides have been the playmates of her childhood : she has grown up side by side with the orbits, variations, circular elements, and constants.

The meteorological observations of Madras itself are under the immediate supervision of the Government Astronomer, who reports to his daughter, and, through her to the Government. Miss Pogson complaints that her staff is sadly insufficient to carry out her work. Hitherto, as I have stated, she has been enabled to utilize to some extent the clerks who serve in the Astronomical Department. But these clerks will be of no further avail, for Mr. Pogson will weed every spare moment of theirs time for himself in assisting him to carry out the long-delayed publication of his astronomical works. Miss Pogson's establishment consist of herself, an assistant, a copying clerk and a peon, the two latter of whom were only granted so late as March last. Each day is a day of labour to "Isis," and she finds it difficult, with all the willingness in the world, to prevent the accumulation of arrears. To me, personally, it is a wonder what strength of will and body and capacity for work is enclosed within the limits of that slight frame.

Mr. Pogson has implicit faith in his daughter's accuracy. Not the blind unreasoning faith which is born of ignorance or superstition, but that faith which is the outcome of actual experience, the inference correctly drawn from truthful premises. "Isis" has held this appointment for upwards of three years, and is as skilful in the manipulation of the big telescope as most women are with a sewing machine. But she is candid enough to admit that she does not care to work the large telescope unaided, for it sorely taxes her strength to set the roof of the telescope house in motion, or to make the big instrument revolve upon its pivot. Miss Pogson is as neat at home with the telegraph as with the telescope; and, from the instrument fixed in the observatory she can, and does, talk with the Marine Attendant at Royapooram, near the Piers, using the Morse alphabet; while Code messages, in connection with the state of the weather, are duly despatched after noon to Bombay and Calcutta, and to Simla while the Government is there. Miss Pogson works in a room which looks like a barrack, and is innocent of anything in the shape of matting or punkahs. A plain deal table, an inkstand, and a couple of chairs were all I could see in the shape of furniture, though here and there were quaint-shaped stands, the meaning of which was courteously explained to me, but which unfortunately escapes me.

There is a kindly, humourous twinkle in the bright eye that is on such an intimate footing with all the stars, as my host asks me to step into his library and have a look at the long-begun, long-cherished, but as yet not completed, labour of his life. This is no less than maps of all the variable stars. The project is completed in one sense, but not in another. The work is done, but not published. And thereby hangs a tale. Mr. Pogson declines to allow his work to be published unless he has the right of distributing the copies. He will not consent to handing over to the Government the painful results of a whole life's application and research, because experience has taught him that the work, once printed, will never get beyond the narrow circle of the Government officials themselves. Some years ago Mr. Pogson allowed Government to publish one of his pamphlets on a topic which treated of some important discovery of which he was the sole author. The work appeared in print. Mr. Pogson asked for 300 copies for distribution among the scientific world in Europe. Government sent him *three* copies, and he heard nothing more of it, till one day, by chance, he picked up, at Franck's auction mart, a large bundle of his own pamphlets, for which he had to pay. He had sent there to be disposed of as *waste paper!* The maps to which I more particularly allude now are 180 in number. They are each eighty minutes wide in Declination, and are reduced from maps to which I more particularly allude now are 180 in number. They are each eighty minutes wide in Polar distance, and nearly square, as a zone of thirty degrees is to a degree, and they will contain all stars which can be seen easily through a telescope eight inches in its aperture. The magnitudes of a certain number of compass stars, ranging high up in the heavens, near the middle of the map, are also given on a photometric scale. When complete, these maps will contain upwards of 60,000 stars. Each map will be supplemented by a catalogue of approximate positions of the objects contained in them, and to this epoch Mr. Pogson began this work in 1853, and has done it all unaided. It would have been published, he told me, more than ten years back but for the fact that the late Mr. Hind, who was left-handed, that he has pressing official work to get through first, and that the zone observations and magnitude determinations can only be carried on satisfactorily when there is no moon, and when the sky is quite free from haze. In addition to these, Mr. Pogson is extremely anxious to publish eighteen star charts, constructed chiefly at Oxford, but continued at Madras. Twelve of these were published by the Government constructed by Hind at the South Villa Observatory with those published by the Berlin Academy, the work of various European astronomers. The remaining six are maps of portions of the zodiacal heavens, made up with extraordinary care from the closest searches, and Mr. Pogson tells me that most of the discoveries he has made of the new planets and variable stars were made during the construction of these charts. It is no small tribute to the man who has spent the best part of his life in a work of this description should be anxious that his labour should be made known to others, than a Member of Council, a stray District Magistrate or two, an officer or so in the Secretary's Department, and the head clerk at Messrs. Franck's emporium. Such work would place Mr. Pogson's name high as it already is, still higher on the niche of scientific fame. When achieved, he will be able to say with the poet—

Exegi monumentum ære perennius.

I have scarce left myself time or space to follow my genial, chatty host from the drawing-room to the roof, where he shows us the two big telescopes, the chronograph, and gives us glimpses of Saturn and Jupiter between grateful pegs and long Trichis. As we turn from Jupiter to the Moon, my eye falls on a pretty piece of clockwork, on a small table, which holds its grassy, insect pens. "Was ist das?" I say I, knowing the *Pioneer* is sure to want to know. That same humourous twinkle, which I noticed in mine host's eyes when he told me the story of the wall, flashes again beneath the projecting paint-houses of the eye-brows! And I hear—"When I was busy on the opposition of Mars, I applied for an instrument which would have been really useful. The home authorities, more wise than I, or at least more practical, sent me, not a theodolite, sent me out this 'French toy for the transit of Venus. The joke was emphasized by the fact that, when it reached me, the home people had forgotten the two metal screws, without which it is wholly useless. I never use it."

Mr. Pogson complains of the telescopes being very poor ones, and not by any means what the only observatory in India ought to possess. No man is a philosopher in his own land, and we shall not appreciate the man we have in our astronomer until we have lost him. It was by the veriest fluke he missed the appointment of Astronomer Royal to Oxford, and it is there—or elsewhere—or more highly finished astronomers than Mr. Pogson in the whole world. Anywhere else he would be a star of the first magnitude. Here we acknowledge no talent that is not of official caste. We have made Mr. Pogson a Fellow of the University, and damned him with a C.I.E. Mr. Pogson and his daughter are never so pleased as when they are *ciceroning* guests round the mysteries of the Observatory—only I would warn intending visitors to sleep the whole day before encountering the blandishments of the Observatory syrens. They certainly welcome the coming, they as certainly never speed the parting, guest.

THE GRIEVANCES OF POLICE-OFFICERS.

A CORRESPONDENT, "Sold," writes to the *Pioneer* :—

I trust you will give me a little space in your paper to ventilate a few of the grievances of that much-abused class, the police.

1st.—A good many of the other departments have lately been remodelled on better principles and higher salaries. But the Police Department has been left out in the cold.

2nd.—It is extremely unfair that Civilians should get all the good places in the department while District Superintendents of Police, who have served Government faithfully for years, and are at the top of the list of promotion, should be prevented from rising higher. Besides, putting in Civilians makes a block in promotion in the lower grades.

3rdly.—The fact of Magistrates of the district having complete control over all matters (even so trivial), even promotion and punishment in the subordinate grades of the forces, militates greatly against good discipline being maintained in the force. A District Superintendent of Police, who has daily intercourse with his subordinates must necessarily know more about them than a Magistrate, who only occasionally sees. The officers and men in the subordinate grades finding that a District Superintendent of Police can neither reward or punish, naturally put his authority at defiance. A District Superintendent of Police is held *personally* responsible for the good discipline of the force under him, and yet the power to punish and reward is entirely withheld from him. Is this just?

In my opinion the Police Department should be entirely separated from the Magistrate's control, and a District Superintendent of Police should only be answerable for his work to the head of his department, viz., to the Inspector-General of Police. This would ensure much better results in the working of the department that the present system. Surely the Government ought to take the Police Department into its hands, and remodel it on better principles than at present existing.

BENGAL.

PRESENTATION OF A C.I.E.—Mr. Rivers Thompson, Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, presented Syed Lutif Ali Khan with the decoration of the Order of the Indian Empire at Bankipore on the 7th inst. An address was afterwards read on behalf of the Mahomedan Association, in reply to which the Lieutenant-Governor remarked upon the apathy and passive attitude of the Behar Mahomedans in regard to education.

WRECK OF THE ABERDEENSHIRE.—The wreck of the unfortunate ship Aberdeenshire is found, by bearings recently taken, to be on the Bulchurry and Middleton Sand, between the Sandheads. The ship's main and mizen masts have both gone by the board, but her foremast, with a yard hanging to it, is still standing. Endeavours will probably be made shortly to save, at any rate, a portion of the vessels cargo, which is composed of railway sleepers.

CAPTURE OF A TIGER CUB.—A fine tiger cub, recently caught at False Point, Orissa, arrived in Calcutta on the 6th instant. The animal has been taken over by Mr. John Wilson for his circus. The jungles around the light-house at False Point are infested with tigers, and teem besides with other kinds of game. The animal above referred to was brought up from False Point to Calcutta in the B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda.

THE CALCUTTA RACING CLUB.—There is but little chance that the crew of the Columbo racing club, the present holders, will be able to visit Calcutta this season, to row for the Hughli Challenge Cup. They have already refused an invitation to attend the Madras Regatta on the grounds that :—"Government officials upon reduced salaries and merchants' assistants receiving little more than enough to supply necessaries, are unable to pay steam boat fares and other expenses.—*Englishman*.

SERIOUS RIDING ACCIDENTS.—Arrah has been greatly distressed by the sad and fatal accident to Dr. Halpin, who was killed by a fall from his horse. He was extremely popular, both at Arrah and his former station, Durbhunga. Yet another accident in Behar From a fall from a horse. Mr. Coffin, of Sathi Factory, Chumparun, whilst trotting through some long grass, was thrown by the horse, putting his foot in a hole, and coming down. Mr. Coffin fortunately escaped with only a broken wrist, and although we fully sympathize with him, yet when we consider the many far more serious effects of similar accidents that have occurred lately, we can but congratulate him on having got off so easily.—*Indigo Planters' Gazette*.

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS.—A correspondent writes from Calcutta to an up-country paper :—Amongst the recruits for the Calcutta Volunteers (A Company), this year, there is a veteran German soldier, who served with distinction throughout the Franco-German war, being present, amongst other engagements, at the battle of Gravelotte. He wears the German bronze medal for the war of 1870-71, and also a silver medal for distinguished service in the field. This medal was his reward for capturing a French Commissioned Officer and forty men of Bourbaki's army, who were attempting to escape over the Swiss frontier. The capture was effected by a party of 12 or 14 Germans, including our friend, whose good example in volunteering will be followed, it is hoped by other German gentlemen in Calcutta.

RETURN OF EMIGRANTS.—Advices has been received that the B. S. North left Demerara on the 17th August with return emigrants for Calcutta, numbering 303 men, 156 women, 43 boys, 41 girls, and 10 infants, 552 souls in all. Dr. J. Barry in medical charge. The returns received by the mail regarding these emigrants show that they have in their possession gold and silver ornaments and cash amounting to Rs. 12,000. Their savings in addition to the above remitted though the Colonial Government amount to Rs. 1,23,314. This large amount is pretty evenly distributed in sums of three, and in some cases four figures. Two men, however, have been especially fortunate, or to do them justice, perhaps we should say thrifty and industrious. One of these has some Rs. 19,500 to his credit, another Rs. 12,300, the wife of the second man is credited with Rs. 5,000, and their son, aged 15, with over Rs. 1,000. The first of these men went to Demerara in 1855 and served as a driver. Subsequently he purchased cattle, and dealt in them with the satisfactory result quoted.

MADRAS.

RAILWAY LINE WASHED AWAY.—On the night of the 3rd instant, the 85th mile of the Railway line was washed away by the heavy rains. The Permanent Way Inspector and coolies were busily engaged in putting the line to rights. The 5 p.m. mail train of the North West line was delayed for upwards of 45 minutes.—*Madras Mail*.

ILLNESS OF COL. EWING.—Latest reports regarding the health of Colonel Ewing, the Quarter Master General, to whose illness we referred on the 2nd instant, we regret to state, indicate no improvement. Whilst at Ootacamund, he was attacked with fever, which subsequently resulted in dysentery, and he was medically advised to remove to Coimbatore. It is now found that Colonel Ewing is also suffering from abscess of the liver.—*Madras Times*.

PRESENTATION OF A GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL.—The troops in garrison (Madras) paraded this (Wednesday, morning at the Island, in drill order, for the inspection of the Brigadier General R. C. Stewart, C.B., Commanding Madras. The troops have been put through several manœuvres by direction of the Brigadier General, attended with Major Curtois his Staff Officer, after marching past and bayonet exercises. The Brigadier General presented the good conduct medal to Private Reid, of the 1st Battalion Essex Regiment, in the presence of the troops.—*Madras Mail*.

DEATHS IN MADRAS.—From the 28th ultimo to the 3rd instant, 2 Europeans, 0 East Indians, 9 Native Christians, 204 Hindus, and 36 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 255 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the 10 previous years was 260. The deaths are thus classified :—5 from small-pox, 3 from measles, 58 from fever, 18 from dysentery, 10 from bowel complaints, and 159 from other diseases. The population according to the last census, being 317, 552, the death-rate in the week under notice was at the rate of 33·3 per 1,000 per annum. The death-rate of the ten previous years was 35·2 per 1,000 per annum.

DEAR SHIKAR.—Before the Magistrate of Coimbatore last week, one of the Engineers belonging to the D. P. W., was charged with having, on the morning of the 28th ultimo, shot an elephant, and removed the tusk, valued at Rs. 200, the property of Government. It appears that on the date in question, while the gentleman was out shooting he came in contact with the elephant, and finding that he had no other means of escaping from it got up into a banian tree and fired two bullets at the animal, killing it. It appeared that the accused was not aware that the wild elephants belonged to Government, but he was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 100 to the tusks to be handed over to Government. The fine was paid.—*Madras Mail*.

INFANTICIDE.—A month or so since a statement was submitted by the Local to the Supreme Government shewing the number of cases during the past five years in which women were found guilty of murdering their infant children, and the sentences passed upon them together with any mitigations of such sentences in cases where Government saw fit to intervene. In acknowledging the receipt of the statement, the Government of India have requested that, in future, in annual Police Reports or in the resolutions thereon, a special account may be given of such cases, showing, in addition, if any, has been taken in them under the orders contained in Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department Resolution No. 15, 1,105 dated 26th September 1879.—*Madras Times*.

EUROPEAN EMPLOYES IN INDIA.—On Tuesday last in the Small Cause Court, before his Honour the Second Judge, Mr. Barclay, the Government Solicitor, appeared on behalf of Mr. Dean, the Governor of the Government Workhouse, to recover from the Bombay Gold Washing Company (Limited) Rs. 403-14-6, being expenses and other charges incurred by the State for the deportation to London by the s. s. Assam of one Calioni Brayshaw, who was engaged by the Company to come to India and serve in the capacity of engineer. Brayshaw being taken sick and Dr. Cook of the Calicut hospital having certified that his life would be endangered if he was sent back to Wynaad, and as the Manager of the company refused to send him to England on the ground he had no relations or friends in India, he declared himself a vagrant. The summons having been served on the Company and no appearance having been put in by the defendants, his Honour gave judgment for as prayed for, Rs. 403-14-6 with costs and attorney's costs.—*Madras Athenæum*.

N.-W. PROVINCES, PUNJAB, AND OUDH.

THE LAHORE VOLUNTEERS.—The 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps will furnish a Guard of Honour at the Railway Station on the occasion of His Excellency the Viceroy's arrival on Wednesday, the 8th instant.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY.—Sir Charles Aitchison, replying to an address of the Punjab Anjuman on Tuesday afternoon, said the direction of middle schools would be entrusted to the University, and added that the question of giving in the Senate still wider functions in this way would receive his earnest attention.

SPORTING NOTES.

WE are getting some marvellously clever as well as large ponies into this country now. Some, we hear, that were considered too big for ponies in Australia, easily pass under the standard in India. Is this the effect of the voyage?

WRITING of ponies, we hear that Mr. Whitehead has lately been adding some to his string at Poona. Amongst them is a fine bay pony, which is said to be a picture, whilst Fox and Shotover are also above the average form. With Sattara in his stable, Mr. Whitehead has not much difficulty in finding out who's a good one to ride.

BOWEN, with his string, consisting of Linkboy, At Last, Arabi Pasha, Dalesman, and some others, the property of Mr. Herbert, left Poona on the 30th of October for Hyderabad. Another large detachment leaves on the 10th instant for the same destination. As usual, under Mr. Wilkinson's management, we hear that all the arrangements are in good order, and it is to be hoped that trainers, jockeys and stable attendants will escape the attacks of fever which laid up so many of them last year, and from which it took some of them a long time to recover.—*Asian*.

THE *Indigo Planters' Gazette* states the construction of the Bhophal State Railway has, beyond Hoshungabad, brought to light, what a sporting friend of ours designates the "Tiger Nullah." Any of our readers, anxious to obtain really good and legitimate sport, could not do better than cross the Nerbudda in the same. The Engineers, at present located there, are only too happy to welcome visitors on sport intent.

BOOTS AND SCORPIONS.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* had an article under this heading the week before the mail left throwing doubt upon the authenticity of stories about narrow escapes from poisonous reptiles in India and other tropical countries.

"If," wrote the sceptical *Pall Mall*, "we should elicit a single letter from a single Anglo-Indian who has himself suffered personally from scorpions in the shoe, then this article will not have been written in vain. Meanwhile, however, we venture to believe that the scorpion has been considerably overdone."

The challenge was promptly accepted. "An Old Indian" writes :—

"I infer, perhaps incorrectly, from your article on snakes and scorpions that you doubt the liability of dwellers in India to narrow escapes from these reptiles. As regards snakes, you have only to read the startling annual Government returns of deaths among the natives to reason that Europeans owe their immunity partly to their scanty numbers in comparison with the native population, and also to their different habits of life. The greater number of accidents from snake bites happen to the agricultural population, who move about their fields and the jungles with naked legs, and who often sleep on the level of the ground. At the time when at one time prevailed that some of the reported dea

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 10.

MARKETS closed on account of the Dewali holidays.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Olympia, 1,098 tons, Captain E. R. Care, will sail to-day for Kurrachee in ballast.

THE steamer Pinciplia, 1,789 tons, Captain M. H. Keriah, sailed yesterday for Galle in ballast.

THE steamer Sherborne, 1,054 tons, Captain T. B. Page, sailed yesterday for Chittagong in ballast.

THE steamer Effective, 1,264 tons, Captain J. J. Cornelson, sailed yesterday for Coconada in ballast.

THE steamer Thessaly, 1,243 tons, Captain T. Harbord, will sail to-day for Kurachee, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Cochin, 2,317 tons, Captain P. Napo Bean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (13th Oct.), with a cargo of 3,061 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Punjaub, 685 tons, Captain A. Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Hore, Hon. L. H. Bayley, ten native gentleman, and 64 deck, and 166 horses.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay, 1,884 tons, Captain W. M. Robbie, which arrived in harbour on the 9th instant from Trieste &c., brought the English mail, and the following cargo:—15 packages piecegoods, 19 packages glassware, 1 case gold thread, 20 bales twist, 7 packages hardware, 2 cases cigars, 6 packages aloes, 8 packages hearabole, 24 cases provisions, 20 packages flour, 17 packages metalware, 18 packages colours and paints, 60 packages apples, 5 packages almonds, 2 cases cigarettes, 4 packages bhysabole, 2 cases saffron, 3 packages brass, 72 packages papers, 2 boxes gold coins, 7 cases metalware, 233 cases beads, 116 packages fruits, 53 packages gum, 58 packages benzoin, 110 boxes silver, and some packages merchandise.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	From
10	Punjaub (s)	Clark	Bussorah.
	Cochin (s)	Naponean	Cardiff.
	Africana	Nacoda (s)	Deu.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
10	Bokhara (s)	Weighell	London.
	Principia (s)	Kernish	Galle.
	Effective (s)	Ormiston	Coconada.
	Sherborne (s)	Page	Chittagong.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Olympia, Care, to Kurrachee.
Steamer Thessaly, Harbord, to Kurrachee.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Surat, to Trieste.
Steamer Adowa, to Jeddah, &c.
Steamer Hatfield, to Marseilles.
Steamer Cutch Pehlwan, to Coast and Bhownugur.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
6	Galatia (s)	Dallison	July 1.
	Shahzada (s)	Budd	Jeddah, Oct. 11.
	Mahratta (s)	Kendall	Rangoon, Oct. 27.
	Scindia (s)	Stone	Rangoon.
	Camperdown	Paton	Rio Janeiro, Aug. 19.
	Walden Abbey	William	Mauritius, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6.—Steamers Anerley and Clan Forbes. Ships Pythomene and Dunstaffnage.

MADRAS.

[illegible]

21 City of Agra, ss, Gordon, for Calcutta.
21 Empress, ss, Shouman, from Glasgow.
22 Sea Gull H. M.'s ss, Bliss, from Suez.
22 Negellia, ss, Lutti, from Mussowa.
22 Langshaw, ss, Anning, from Bussorah.
22 Medea, ss, Mottel, from Calcutta.
23 Jacob Christensen, ss, Bjerck, from Java.
23 Patna, ss, Avern, from Kurrachee.
23 Rewa, ss, Hay, from Calcutta.
23 Clan Alpine, ss, Souter, from Ras Rowaya.
23 Simla, ss, Barker, from Bombay.
23 Clan Stuart, ss, Casement, from Ras Ahia.
23 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Ras Ahia.
22 Army Dora, ss, Sinclair, from Bussorah.
23 Rebecca, ss, Bayford, from Calcutta.
23 Goa, ss, Loutitt, from London.
24 Teheran, ss, Loggin, fro n Calcutta.
25 Gilsland, ss, Patridge, from Bussorah.
25 Mecca, ss, Sleeman, from Zanzibar.
25 Indus, ss, Shallard, from Australia.

DEPARTURES

19 Bushire, ss, Jones, to Bussorah.
19 Duke of Argyll, H. T., ss, Quine, to Bombay.
19 Harald, Haarfager, ss, Olsen, to Port Said F. O.
19 Pernambuco, ss, Evans, to Dunkirk.
20 Ganges, ss, Andrews, to London.
19 Surat, ss, Adamson, to Bombay.
19 Khedive, ss, Seston, to Calcutta.
20 Hampshire, ss, Jones, to Bombay.
20 Norfolk, ss, Woodston, to Bombay.
20 Huzara, ss, Campbell, to Bombay.
20 Corinth, H. T., White, to Bombay.
20 Culna, H. T., ss, Franks, to Bombay.
20 Amaraspoora, ss, Dunbar, to Liverpool.
20 Clan Lamont, ss, Jones, to Port Said F. O.
21 Ahrenfels, ss, Fisher, to Java.
21 Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Jubul Jooghur.
21 Maharaja, H. T., ss, Maconnell, to Bombay.
21 Avoca, ss, Wheler, to Bombay.
21 Principia, ss, Kurrish, to Bombay.
21 Kaiteur, ss, Hesker to Jeddah.
22 St. Columbia, H. T., ss, Damaresque, to Bombay.
22 Hydaspes, H. T., ss, Scrivener, to Bombay.
23 Khundalla, H. T., ss, Smith, to Bombay.
22 Marion, ss, Burgoyne, to Port Said F. O.
22 City of Agra, ss, Gordon, to London.
23 Empress, ss, Shouman, to Singapore.
23 Langshaw, ss, Anning, to London.
23 Jacob, Christonsen, ss, Bjerck, to Port Said F. O.
24 Medea, ss, Mottel, to Trieste.
24 Rewa, ss, Hay, to London.
24 Clan Alpine, ss, Souter, to Calcutta.
24 Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Jubul Jooghur.
24 Amy Dora, ss, Sinclair, to London.
24 Rebecca, ss, Bayford, to Marseilles.
24 Teheran, ss, Loggin, to London.
25 Gilsland, ss, Patridge, to Antwerp.
25 Indus, ss, Shallard, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Dryad H. M's. ss, Johnson, from Muscat.
Amberwitch, I. G., Gwyn, from Ferim.
Godavery, ss, Deifech, from Mauritius.
Chilltern, ss, Goodshall, from Suez. [Bombay.
Tourmaline, H. M's. ss, Dennistoun, from
Euryalus, H. M's. ss, Hastings, from Bombay.
Vegetilia, ss, Gutil, from Mauritius.
Patna, ss, Avern, from Kurrachee.
Simla, ss, Barker, from Bombay.
Clan Stuart, ss, Casement, from Ras Ahia.
Goa, ss, Loutitt, from London.
Mecca, ss, Sleeman, from Zanzibar.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 10.

FROM GLASGOW.

Roumania (s)—50 cases sulphuric acid, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia; 10 drums liquor ammonia, Dhurumsey Bhugwan.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s)—3,420 plates hard spelter, Owen and Okell; 50 kegs lead ore, Ruttonjee Jewraj; 5 cases dye, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood.
Clan Murray (s)—20 cases soap, Jooma Succoor; 9 bales papers, Jamasjee and Co; 103 kegs iron nails, Surufally Manoojee; 15 boxes tinned plates, Allybhoy Noorbhoy.
Thessaloy (s)—23 cases iron safes, John S. Elmore and Co; 8 casks brasswire, Essoofally Abdoolally; 20 barrels disenfecting powder, Richardson and Cruddas; 250 boxes bar soap, Jeejeebhoy Jehanger and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sutlej (s)—150 boxes candles, Essoofally Sumsoodin.
Adowa (s)—50 kegs zinc paint, F. Fischer and Co; 29 cases preserve provisions, Framjee and Co; 27 cases provisions, Framjee Nusserwanjee; 25 drums linseed oil, Abdoolally Sumsoodin; 30 cases varnish, Tyabally Chandabhoy; 25 cases matches, Nabobhoy Shaik Adom; 32 packages blacking, Wallace and Co; 100 boxes candles, Goolamally Jewanjee; 4,287 casks hard spelter, Cama Ramjee; 20 cases whiskey, W. & Baker; 5 cases papers, Shaik Ahmed Shaik Dawood; 150 kegs iron wire nails, Abdoolally Goolam Hoosein; 8 cases butter, 65 cases vinegar, 19 cases castor oil and 76 cases oilmanstores, Essoofally Sumsoodin; 19 cases oilmanstores, Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 40 cases brass shoots and 25 cases matches, Nabobhoy Mahomedally; 120 cases brandy, F. Masotti and Co.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—469 block asphalte and 6 casks bitumen, Ramchunder Mahaden and Co; 39 cases bacon, cheese, provisions, enamelled ware, and provisions, C. H. B. Forbes and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Roumania (s)—25 cases clocks, Hajee Oosman Tar Mahomed.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s)—720 cwts bones, Hudson and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Bokhara (s)—3 cwts fishmaws, Dewraz Peerbhoy.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Alleybany (s)—13,999½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Hermes (s)—5,625 cwts poppy seed, E. Spinner and Co; 1,050 cwts linseed, L. Singer and Co.
Lady Dalhousie (s)—1,999½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Trinacria (s)—3,555 cwts gingelly seed, E. Spinner and Co.
Norfolk (s)—1,971 cwts gingelly seed, R. Lupi and Co; 10 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and Co; 100 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Alvah (s)—9,252½ cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.
Trinacria (s)—1,399½ cwts gingelly seed, Dewjee Bhanjee.

NOVEMBER 10.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Roumania (s)—405 cwts myrabolams and 2,000 cwts grain, Lalljee Pooneah and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Jumnadass Nursey; 315 bales wool, Nuthoo Lalljee.
British King (s)—9½ cwts iron weights, Nusserwanjee Manookjee and Co.

FOR HULL.

elurnum (s)—7,500 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Mozart (s)—400 cwts linseed, Tyebjee and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Clan Murray (s)—801 cwts mowra flowers and 2,100 cwts gingelly seed, L. Singer and Co.
Hatfield (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co.

FOR GIBRALTAR.

Roumania (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 9th November, 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·838
Temperature of the Air	79·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	72·3
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	·719
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)	85·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.)	73·0
General Direction of Wind*...ENE, WNW, NW, NNW	N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	209

*From 12-30 a. m. to 12-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 9.

Hallen, Ins. Vet. Surg., on duty, from Hapur.

NOVEMBER 10.

Braganza, Surg., on leave, from Ahmedabad.
John, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Tongoo.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 9.

Venour, Surg.-Major, on leave, to Meerut.
Butler, Lieut., 2nd Bengal Cavalry on duty, to Poona.

NOVEMBER 10.

Anderson, Surg., on duty, to Aden.
Banes, Lieut., Const. Dept., on duty, to Poona.
Hawks, Lieut. L. Fusiliers, on leave, to Mhow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

By Lieut.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 11.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day Saturday the 11th inst., for Battalion exercise. Fall in at the Town Hall at 5. p. m. sharp (Bombay time). Red uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrement to be worn. Members who are present at the tram terminus at Byculla and Grant-road at 4-30 p. m. and Colaba and Girgaum at 4-45 p. m. (Bombay time), and all those meet on the way will be supplied with tickets.

There will be recruit and instruction drill at the oval near the Band stand and at the sheds Byculla every day until further orders at 6-30 a. m. (Bombay time). All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

There will be Position Drill for "F." Company every morning (Saturday excepted) until further orders, at the oval near the Bandstand at 6-30 a. m. and 5 p. m. (Bombay time). E. Company will commence class firing and B. Company Position Drill on Monday, the 26th inst.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(North Western Provinces Gazette.)

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. D. C. Baillie, G. S., Asst. Magte. and Collr. on return from leave, to be posted to the Partabgarh Dist. as an Asst. Comsr.

POSTING.

Mr. B. B. Alexander, C. S, on return from [illegible]hr, Dist., as Asst. Magte.

[illegible]NMENT ORDERS.

[illegible]Gazette, Nov. 7.)

[illegible]ARTMENT.

[illegible] be Director of Revenue [illegible]e.

[illegible] to be Collr. Dist. Magte., [illegible]zanpatam, but to con[illegible] until further orders.

[illegible]r. and Magte. of the Dist. [illegible] act as Collr. and Dist. [illegible]her orders.

[illegible] Dist. and Session Judge, [illegible]

[illegible]ist. and Session Judge, [illegible]

[illegible]A., L.L.D., to be Collr. [illegible]ath Canara.

[illegible] to be Sub-Collr. and Jt. Magt. [illegible]ct as Sub-Collr. and Jt. [illegible]. during the employment [illegible]y.

[illegible]s Third Member of the [illegible]he absence of Mr. Garstin, [illegible]

[illegible]A., to act as Collr. and [illegible]Bar, during Mr. Logan's [illegible]

[illegible]t as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Magte., Trichinopoly, during the employment of Mr. Winterbotham on other duty.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. M. O. Norris, Asst. Engr. Second Grade, appointed by the Secy. of State for India in Council from the Royal Indian Engeering College, having reported his arrival at Madras on 1st Nov. is posted to the First Circle for Godavari.

Mr. C. H. D. Majoribanks, Asst. Eng. Second Grade is granted Special Examination leave for three months from 1st Nov. or date of relief,

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Col. J. A. Walker, S. C., Asst. Coms.-Genl., is granted furlough (p. a.) out of India for two years.

The following Order by the Officer Comdg. Bangalore Div. is confirmed:—

Appointing Capt. Q. M. K. Logan, 2nd Battn. South Wales Borderers, to perform the duties of Comst. Officer at Wellington, during the absence of Capt. W. R. Wynter, on inspection duty.

The services of the officers named in the following Genl. Order by the Govt of India, dated 20th Oct. are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C.:—

The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secy. of State, Probationers for the Indian S. C., are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of Madras, in view to their appointment to the S. C. of that Presidency, with effect from the date of their arrival in India:—

Lieut. C. M. Dallas, Northamptonshire Regt.
Lieut. E. P. Wood, Northamptonshire Regt.
The following is subject or H. M.'s approval:—
Madras Staff Corps.—Major C. C. Hewetson having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut.-Col. dated 4th Nov.

The services of Lieut. C M Dallas, Northamptonshire Regt., Probationer Madras S. C., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt. of India.

Sub-Condr. George Radford, of the Barrack Dept., is transferred to the "Pension Establishment in India," on the invalid pension of rupees 80 per mensem.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

posite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." " AGENTS WANTED."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

OUR SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT of these CELEBRATED PIANOS, which is unusually large, owing to the increasing demand ARRIVED THIS DAY by the AUSTRIAN LLOYDS' s.s. PANDORA. Orders are now being registered.

Their revised prices are as follows:—

Plain square Piano	Rs. 750
Sympathetic square	" 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	" 1,375

PAYABLE BY 12 MONTHLY INSTALMENTS OR 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

For hire and the 2 years payable system full particulars and other information will be given on application.

Bombay, Sept. 25, 1882. C. MARCKS & Co.

IMPAIRED VISION.

DR. J. S. WELLS, F.R.C.S., Ophthalmic Surgeon to King's College Hospital, in his Work on "Impaired Vision" says:—"The selection of Spectacles is of great importance; and I have no hesitation in saying that the empirical haphazard plan of selection generally employed by Opticians is but too frequently attended by the worst consequences; and that eyes are often permanently injured, which might, by skilful treatment, have been preserved for years." MESSRS. HARRIS & LAWRENCE, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED METRICAL PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, 20, Rampart Row, next the Oriental Bank, daily (Sundays excepted) 10 to 5.

Surgeon-Major Crocker writes:—"I have received your Spectacles, they suit me admirably." H. M. Clark, Esq., M.B., Medical Missionary, Dalhousie, writes:—The Spectacles have duly arrived, they are beautiful. I have commmended some patients to write to you for Spectacles. Similar testimonials from Drs. Boyle, Hacan, Lynn, and Skipton, and hundreds of others. Pamphlet and Test Types, free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

CHINA.

DEATH.

CAMAJEE—November 10, at Shanghai, Dorabjee Nusserwanjee Camajee. His third-day morning Oothumna ceremony will be performed on Sunday, at the Dady Sett's Agiary, Fort.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GREIG—November 4, at Ahmednager, the wife of Major P. H. Greig, R. A., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

ANSELL—November 6, at Calcutta, the wife of C. W. Ansell, Kurseong, of a son.
ATKINSON—November 8, at Madras, the wife of Major S. E. Atkinson, D. A. Q. M. G., of a daughter.
HELPS—November 3, at Singbulli, Factory, the wife of W. Helps, of a son.
MACLEISH—November 6, at Rangoon, the wife of John MacLeish, of a daughter.
PORTER—November 5, at Gya, the wife of George E. Porter, Bengal Civil Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MOSTYN—TREMENHEERE—November 6, at Madras, E. A. Mostyn, Captain, the Royal Fusiliers, to Caroline Frances, daughter of Major-Genl. G. B. Tremenheere, R. E., Spring Grove, Isleworth.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1882.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	"	11th, 4h. 10·9m. a.m.
First Quarter	"	18th, 1h. 37·8m. p.m.
Full Moon	"	25th, 6h. 33·8m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water. H.	High Water. M.	Low Water. H.	Low Water. M.
Nov.							
Sat. 11	.....	6	5	22	11	4	5
				11	51 a	5	1 a
Sun. 12	23rd Sunday after Trinity.	6	5	21	11	38	5
					..	5	39 a
Mon. 13	.....	6	5	21	0	30	6
					0	13 a	6
Tu. 14	.....	6	5	21	1	8	6
					0	50 a	6
Wed 15	.....	6	5	21	1	48	7
					1	35 a	7
Thr. 16	.....	6	10	5	20	2	30
					2	25 a	8
Fri. 17	.....	6	10	5	20	3	15
					3	28 a	9
Sat. 18	.....	6	11	5	20	4	11
					4	38 a	10

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1882.

THE abolition of the Joint Control is decidedly the most important step which has yet been taken towards the reorganisation of Egypt. This bold and yet delicate operation has been accomplished with a dexterity which evidences the handiwork of Lord Dufferin. The British Government have not assumed the responsibility of destroying an institution which they had a share in creating, and in which, moreover, are embodied the actual privileges that France considers she has a right to enjoy. It must not be inferred that Lord Granville or the Cabinet of Mr. Gladstone would have shrunk from executing a policy of which they have never concealed their approval. But there are occasions when courage may be tempered with discretion, and Her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople has proved himself to be preeminently a man fitted to accomplish an experiment of this character, without abating in the slightest the pretensions which he may justifiably entertain, or laying himself open to that accusation of faint-heartedness which it was so long the fashion to level at Liberal statesmen. Of course, the principal objection which England had to allege against the Joint Control was that it was diplomatically a failure, and was likely not only to hamper Great Britain in her action in Egypt, but to seriously disturb her relations with the French Republic. In placing the diplomatic difficulty first, we do not thereby intend to diminish the formidable objections which might fairly be brought against the Control from the Egyptian point of view. Indeed, the two objections are to some extent inseparable, for so long as the supervision of the two Governments was maintained, anything which disturbed their unanimity was distinctly prejudicial to the interests of their troublesome *protégée*. For England and France, however, to have directly initiated negotiations respecting the continuance of the Control would have been a tedious, and somewhat irregular, proceeding, even if it had not given rise (as it must have done) to concerted negotiations among the European Powers, which would have prolonged the Egyptian interregnum for an indefinite period, without affording any prospect of a satisfactory conclusion in the end. By invoking the powers of the Egyptian Government England avoids direct responsibility for the abolition of the Control. The existence of the Control was founded on a Khedival decree, and its abolition, therefore, is appropriately accomplished by a similar instrument. Nor is this the only evidence of diplomatic astuteness in the matter. The justification offered for the step is that which would present itself as most natural to an Egyptian, and it, moreover, hits the Control at its weakest point. The assumption by the Comptrollers-General of political functions, in addition to the financial powers with which they were primarily invested, made their continuance intolerable the moment the attempt was made to regulate the administration of Egypt on a rational basis. Not even the most pronounced Gambettist, whatever he may say about the permanence of the Anglo-French Egyptian Conventions, can seriously defend the dual financial and political character which the Control has recently assumed. It was open for France to contend for its modification, as opposed to its abolition, but the latter being now a *fait accompli* the ground for discussion on this point exists no longer.

The current number of the *Edinburgh Review* contains a vigorous defence of the Egyptian policy of the present Government. A sound Radical of to-day might not, perhaps, be inclined to relish the cordial approval of the Government of his choice coming from such a dubious quarter as this embodiment of the Whig principles of a by-gone generation. And it must be confessed that there are some arguments quoted in defence of Mr. Gladstone which the right honourable gentleman would possibly be in no haste to acknowledge. The most remarkable, and in our opinion the weakest, portion of the article is that which endeavours to justify the Control. The defence is not undertaken primarily in the interest of Egypt, nor is it out of any regard for the susceptibilities of France. The whole spirit of the argument is inspired by a charitable consideration for the Bondholder. It is almost incredible that a sober Reviewer should write in this strain respecting our engagements towards Egypt and her creditors:—"People might say, we lent our money to this State, and we gave a good price for its bonds, because we saw that all Europe interested itself in the settlement of its debts on a sound basis, and because France and England appointed, with the Khedive's consent, controllers-general, who were to ensure faithfulness of administration in the finances. . . Your intervention in her internal affairs has raised the price of stock from 73 to 100, we have bought at the latter price, and now the upset by military violence of the system you inaugurated and identified yourselves with has sent that stock down to 70. . . It is quite true that no formal obligation towards us was taken by the Governments, and there is no word of guarantee in the clauses of the Liquidation Law. Technically, perhaps, we are out of Court, but surely there is a moral obligation at least to help us to our right." What, according to the Reviewer, "people might say" is precisely what the Stock Exchange is saying every day, and to which, we trust, Her Majesty's Government are turning a deaf ear. The man who bought "Egyptians" at 73 and sold at 100 risked his cash on the possibilities of a rise. The man who paid a higher figure did likewise. Both backed their knowledge or foresight, and the Government have no more right to guarantee the loser, against the consequences of his errors, than they would have to indemnify the man who bought Government paper at 100 and had to sell out at 98. If speculators choose to place constructions of their own, for financial purposes, on the political actions of Government, they must do so at their own risk. It would be as unreasonable to make up the losses they incur, as it would be to compel them to deliver up the profits they earn, by such transactions.

It is quite excusable to sneer at "a few politicians who delight in the trick of singularity," or at "the poets and sentimentalists who have mixed themselves up with this question," but, we imagine, the arguments of the *Edinburgh* afford the best justification for the assertion of Mr. Blunt (who, we suppose, is included in one or both the above definitions) that "but for the anxiety of Europeans to secure their bonds, imperilled by the impending bankruptcy of the country, there would have been no proposals to relieve the [Egyptian] people's condition." We are not prepared to say that the action of France and England was wholly disinterested, but we are certainly not disposed to believe that the two Governments were to any considerable extent actuated by care of the Bondholders. In fact, their actions were governed by innumerable political considerations, and it is indisputable that both occasionally laid hold of the boudholders' interests in order to obtain some advantage over the other. It is, however, absurd to argue from this that either nation was committed, technically or morally, to a guarantee of interests, apart from those of the Egyptian people, which have been throughout the acknowledged mainspring of their policy. But the history of the Control as given in the *Edinburgh* constitutes a formidable indictment against the institution. The Control in its acknowledged international capacity came into existence with powers (to quote the Review) "so large as to be sure to excite enmity and opposition from the native ministers and the governing classes." These powers were "to inquire into all branches of the financial administration, to supervise the drawing up of the Budget, to sit at the Council of Ministers, and to make their voices heard either at the Council meetings or by means of reports to the Khedive—reports which they had a right to publish in the *Moniteur Egyptien*." This exceptional authority did something more than excite the enmity of "native ministers and the governing classes." The powers were large, says the Review, "when given to men who might in some sort supplant in the Ministerial and Khedivial counsels the accredited political agents of England and France. If the possessor of the powers given to the Controllers chose to give himself importance, if he were an intriguer, if he aimed at rivalling in any sense his Consul-General, if that Consul-General were a man of ability inferior to his own, then the newly-made Controller-General was invested by his patent with the means of giving infinite trouble to the political agent, and ultimately to the Foreign Office of his own country." It is much to the credit of British diplomacy that no apparent rivalry arose between the English agents at Cairo. For this we are indebted, in a great measure, to the tact of Sir Edward Malet, who, whatever may have been his faults as regards his early attitude towards the National party, and to these the *Edinburgh* does not refer, cannot be accused of ever having sacrificed the interests of his country for the sake of private ambition. But for the consolidation of the position of the Comptroller-General, and the regulation of his powers so as to avoid rivalry and conflict with his compeer, England is unquestionably under obligation to Major Baring, to whom the Reviewer awards deserved praise. "Equally fortunate," says the writer, "was our Government in its choice of Controllers. In Major Baring, the first Controller-General, now Finance Minister in India, was found a man of great grasp of mind, able to take in quickly all the points of a difficult subject, able also, by his tact and resolution, to carry his conclusion in the face of opposition, or to meet it by conciliation." When we add to this the loyalty with which Sir Auckland Colvin subordinated himself to the Consul-General, we have the elements which turned the institution, in spite of its inherent defects, so entirely to the advantage of England. The experiences of France were of a very different character, and, as the Review remarks, "its fate might conceivably under other conditions have been ours also." From the constitution of the Control in the autumn of 1879 until March of the present year there have been no less than three French Consuls-General to one Comptroller-General, and during the whole of that time there was a struggle for mastery between the French agents. The result is briefly told by the Reviewer: "Thrice the Controller routed his opponent, and then he succumbed himself. What sort of authority either agent could have, whether with the natives or his own countrymen, may be imagined rather than described." We have here a graphic summary of the political dangers to which the Joint Control exposed us, and from which we were saved only by the loyal co-operation of our agents. Is it then reasonable that this clumsy contrivance should be maintained simply for the benefit of the Bondholders? The *Edinburgh* cites the programme with which the Control started, and claims that it accomplished some, at least, of its beneficent objects. We will admit that it has, but its chief object was to provide interest for the Bondholders. To this end all others were necessarily subordinated. Considering the origin and application of the Egyptian loans, such a principle could not be allowed to obtain the upper hand in the administration of the State. The amelioration of the people can be achieved by other means less open to question. By the abolition of the Control England does not abandon this great aim. She rather exalts it to the first position in her Egyptian policy.

THE Honorary Secretaries of the Indian Contingent Entertainment Fund, in consultation with Admiral Hewett, have arranged that the entertainment to the blue-jackets will take place on Saturday next, the 18th inst. The programme will be as closely as possible based on that of the entertainment given to the troops. The sailors belonging to the vessels of the East Indian Squadron which will then be in the harbour, together with those of the Indian Government ships, and the sowars now in Bombay, will assemble at the Apollo-bunder. They will march along the route selected for the soldiers, namely, Rampart-row, round the Queen's Statue, and back to the Oval, passing under the triumphal arch which still remains in position. In the Oval sports will take place, to be followed by a dinner and dancing. The sports, this time, ought to be very enjoyable. Profiting by past experience, the Committee will take measures to keep the course clear, so that they may be visible to everybody. It is believed that the cost of this entertainment will be covered by the surplus of public subscriptions left over from, and subscribed since, the last. At any rate, it is not intended to trench on the Municipal grant, which will be left for the creation of a permanent memorial. It is not expected that this reception can be so general as that bestowed on the soldiers, but the Committee hope that the citizens residing along the line of route will show flags in honour of the gallant tars. Of course a *reprise* cannot evoke the enthusiasm of a first representation, but we have no doubt the public spirit of Bombay will sustain another call for such a meritorious object.

THE *Pioneer* is so eager to discover shortcomings of the Bombay military authorities that it does not stop to inquire whether the grounds of its complaints be correct, or even probable. In its latest issue a paragraph appears, which would be a serious reflection on the Bombay Army-Clothing Department if the allegation contained in it were well founded. The assertion is that the allowance of warm clothing to the "followers" of the Indian Contingent was made at the cost of the troops stationed in the Quetta district, and that the regiments there are now in want of winter clothing, it being impossible to meet their requirements "owing to the stores originally intended for Beluchistan having been requisitioned for Egypt." This is not only totally incorrect, but absurd. The issue of clothing to the Contingent "followers" would have no effect in preventing the issue of clothing for Beluchistan, which could be prepared in a very short time now-a-days in Bombay.

VOYAGE IN AN OPEN BOAT DOWN THE HEADWATERS OF THE DEKHAN GANGES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MANY of your readers, wearying of the continuous Konkan rains, and still more of inertia and the monotony of life, secure a few days' leave and run off, perhaps, to Poona. They did this the year before, and the year before that, following in the wake of the crowd, and for no other reason than because the crowd do so and they must be in fashion. What's the result? They lead a life that simply is a repetition of itself, they run the same round of pleasures, wear threadbare every subject of conversation, pose as actors in stilted surroundings—without now referring to dress-suits and incisive collars—and finally return sickened with everybody and everything. Your correspondent struck out on what at once was accorded the verdict of being "an original, bold project." Taking advantage of the heavy rains all along the ridges of the Ghauts, in the Papeti or Parsee New Year holidays, I took the evening mail-train on the N. E. branch of the G. I. P. Railway. A friend with similar tastes accompanied me on this novel excursion. At Egutpoora it was raining heavily, which we put down as a sign of good luck. At Manmad we alighted, and in place of a railway train, took to an apology for one, and came on at bullock pace, crossing the Godavery, the Pravera, and the Mula, three large rivers, whose better acquaintance we shall shortly make, now running brimful, swollen with the drainage of that portion of the Ghaut ranges lying in the Junir and Nasik districts. As we approached Ahmednuggur, beautiful for situation, encircled by picturesque hills, the sun rose over a scene as cool, green, and fresh as at home on a May morning. Having arranged beforehand for ponies, we were soon in our saddles galloping a little north of west, across country, over hilly ranges that go on increasing in ruggedness and height till they merge into the Ghauts themselves, overlooking the Konkan, some 70 odd miles away. Our progress at first was rapid, but soon rocks and water-worn nullahs obliged us to proceed at a walk. At length, after a détour to make the most of a stretch of smooth table-land, we descended abruptly upon a little village called Durrudgaon—a wild pretty spot, on the banks of the Mula, just below falls that would afford a capital location for a dam both for irrigating a vast district and for power purposes. This Mula is by no means the same stream we have at Poona, though having the same name, and in volume very much like that portion of it devoted to the boat races above the Bund gardens. Here we found our servants and kit, with the chowdy, or village inn, made comfortable for our reception. Here, too, we found that most indispensable feature of our expedition, a common ship's boat 15 feet long by 4 feet beam by 3 feet draft (when loaded), such as can be readily picked up anywhere in Bombay, and which had been sent up beforehand by rail, and then placed on a common country cart and carried across to Durrudgaon. This last step need not be taken by parties not particular as to just the point they start from, as anyone at all familiar with the line of the railway just above the Ghauts, both on the Poona and Nasik divisions, knows that there are several places where in the rains one can launch a boat directly off from the train on to a swollen stream. The change from noisy, mouldy, muggy Bombay in 24 hours to the quiet, dry, invigorating air of Durrudgaon afforded us that night a foretaste of the "sleep of the righteous."

Next morning we were up bright and early, had a hearty breakfast, and with the aid of the hospitable villagers we soon had all our things and ourselves transferred from the chowdy to the boat. Besides our bedding, which was well protected from wet by rubber blankets, and two light folding cots, we had canned provisions, four rifles and guns for secur

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CONTROL IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, Nov. 9.

A Note has been issued by the Egyptian Government abolishing the Control because of its dual and political character, which created so many difficulties.

MR. GLADSTONE ON IRELAND.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the Lord Mayor's Banquet at the Guildhall last night, demonstrated that there was a great diminution of crime in Ireland, and he expressed his conviction that a disposition was reviving in that country to seek redress of their grievances peacefully and legally.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

PARIS, Nov. 9.

At the opening of the Chambers to-day, the President of the Council of Ministers stated that friendly negotiations are progressing in connection with the English proposals for the settlement of affairs in Egypt. He further said that the French Government were resolved at any cost to maintain internal order in France.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

VIENNA, Nov. 9.

Baron Haymerle, (Count Kalnoky) the Austro Hungarian Minister for Foreign Affairs addressing, the Austrian Delegation, said that the often repeated peaceful opinions expressed by the Czar of Russia preclude any disturbances of peace.

THE VICEROY ON TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PINDADKHAN, Nov. 10.

The Viceroy, accompanied by Colonel Black, Military Secretary, Punjab Government, Colonel Hall, Commissioner, Rawal Pindee Division, Major Hutchinson, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Primrose Lord William Beresford, and others of his personal staff, arrived here at six o'clock yesterday evening. There was a great display of illuminations and fireworks in honour of his arrival. Early this morning His Excellency and party proceeded by the new metre-gauge railway to Khewra, where he was met by Mr. Carey, officiating Commissioner of Inland Customs, and other mine officials and conducted over the Mayo salt-mines. His Excellency spent more than an hour inspecting the various workings of the mines, which were brilliantly illuminated with native lamps and Bengal lights.

His Excellency left at 12-30 for Julalpore to shoot in the Pubbi range, where black buck, ravine deer, and partridges are plentiful.

JUTE PRESS DESTROYED BY FIRE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

The Camperdown Jute Press and godowns were entirely destroyed to-day by a fire which broke out about noon. An engine and two godowns containing jute were alone saved. Several thousand bales of jute have been destroyed.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 9.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 10.

Extra mail-steamer Rosetta, from Suez, arrived last evening.

LONDON, Nov. 9.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera 4

The Manchester market has been steady.

Exchange on India 60 days sight..... 1 7 11-16

4 per cent. Rupee Paper 82½

4½ per cent. 88 7-16

3 per cent. Consols for account..... 102⅜

2½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 100⅝

5 per cent. French Rentes..... 114¾

Silver 52

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of Notes .....£8,900,000, Inc. £300,000.

Bills Discounted .....£22,800,000, Dec. £100,000.

Bullion .....£30,300,000, Inc. £100,000.

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 37 per cent.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 10.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Snez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Snez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

DR. BLANEY, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday on the body of Owen Kelly, a private in the 4th King's Own Regiment, who was shot by Private Francis Clark, a comrade, on Thursday night. The two men appeared to have had a quarrel during the day, and at night Clark deliberately went up to the deceased's cot and shot him in the side. The wounded man died shortly afterwards. A verdict of culpable homicide amounting to murder was returned against Clark. The deceased was buried last evening with military honours, the officers and a large number of the men of his regiment following his remains to the grave.

THE first real working parade of the Bombay Volunteers this season will be held this afternoon. To-day being a holiday, there should be a good muster.

MR. W. WILSON, M.A., Madras Civil Service, has been appointed Director of the Revenue and Agricultural Department in the Madras Presidency.

THE Lahore paper hears that one of Sir Henry Norman's daughters is going to Peshawur, to help the Zenana Mission there.

THE Calcutta papers announce the death on Tuesday evening, of typhoid fever, of Mr. F. J. Biden, Headmaster of La Martinere, Calcutta. Mr. Biden was educated at Downing College, Cambridge, and before he accepted his late post at Calcutta was for some time one of the Masters of Marlborough College.

A PARSEE cricketer writes to us :—"As you are aware, one of England's greatest cricketers—Lord Harris—is here, and with his real sporting enthusiasm showed his anxiety to play in a cricket match against the Parsees. An attempt was made to arrange a match for to-day between Bombay and the Parsees, Lord Harris of course playing on the former side ; but unfortunately the time was too limited for both the sides to get together good elevens, and hence what would have been one of the most interesting matches of the season has been dropped. It is still hoped that his lordship will meet the Parsees in a good match when he returns here on his way home."

ONE of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son's tourist parties is expected to arrive in India, from Ceylon, about the end of December next. The party is under the charge Mr. Dattari, an experienced tourist conductor. All places of interest in the island of Ceylon are to be visited, and thereafter the party will proceed by steamer from Colombo to Tuticorin, whence a comprehensive tour of India will be commenced.

AMONGST the Calcutta Municipal Commissioners appointed by the Government are three Mahomedans, two Jews, one Parsee, seven Hindoos, and eight Christians.

THE Salvationists are not allowed music with their processions in Calcutta any more than in Bombay. A telegram, dated Calcutta, November 11, states :—The march of the Salvationists from Beadon Square to the Duff Institution last evening was unattended by any disturbance. No music was permitted by the police during its course, and the orders of the police were obeyed. A subscription was started amongst the audience at the Duff Institution for the purpose of collecting funds to erect "barracks." A small sum only was subscribed.

MADRAS is very loyal. The local *Times* announces that there was to be no issue yesterday, because the staff were allowed a holiday in honour of the Prince of Wales' birthday.

THE following were the balances held in cash in the Civil Treasuries of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their branches on the last day of October :—1880, Rs. 9,27,54,000 ; 1881, Rs. 11,46,40,000 ; 1882, Rs. 11,96,22,000.

A NEW cart road is to be made through the Lower Bolan Pass. The alignment is to be above the flood level, parts of the present road being liable to destruction whenever the stream which winds though the Pass rises suddenly, as after heavy rain or when a thaw sets in. The work will be a heavy and costly one, as galleries will have to be cut along the cliffs in many instances ; and, as the Allahabad paper remarks, it would have been better to spend the money on extending the railway towards Quetta.

MR. GRAHAM SMITH, C. E., who last January was appointed Port Engineer, Rangoon, has resigned that appointment, stating as his reason that the Commissioners will not supply him with the necessary ways and means to perform his duties. The Port Commissioners have, however, declined to accept the resignation, and have requested him to complete the agreement with them for five years.

IT is now stated in the English papers that the title by which Sir Garnet Wolseley will be raised to the Peerage will be Viscount Wolseley, of Castlebellingham, County Louth, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom.

THE following announcement has been made at the Admiralty :—"The Queen has signified her commands for the granting of a medal to all her forces, naval and military, engaged in the operations in Egypt. Two clasps are also to be given, one with the word 'Alexandria,' which is to be granted to those present on July 11, 1882 ; the other clasp will be inscribed 'Tel-el-Kebir.'"

IT is officially announced in Cairo that the coupon of the Unified Debt is now perfectly assured, and will be paid entirely out of the revenues especially assigned to the service of the Debt, without being supplemented by funds from the general revenue, which is not specially assigned to the service of the Debt.

THE elder members of the City Corporation a London paper remarks, must be aghast at the decision of that moribund body not to do honour to Sir Garnet Wolseley by a Civic gorge. That victories should be won in Egypt and that Aldermen and Common Councilmen should not be permitted to show their appreciation of them by devouring even a light luncheon, costing the trifle of £1,500, and paid for by the citizens of London, is indeed enough to bring home to them that, like the monks of La Trappe, their salutation to each other must be, "Prepare to die." Will you be so mean and stingy, said the Elders, as not to give Sir Garnet food ? Now, assuredly our hero could not eat and drink at luncheon a greater amount of food and wine than would be covered by an outlay of thirty shillings. What possible pleasure would he derive from looking at City magnates consuming £1,498 10s. of food and drink ?

A LETTER from Cairo of September 27, says :—"The Black Watch are in fine condition, taking them all round, or, as one of them said, 'Cluny and all were as fit as fiddles, but we are very anxious to know what they will do with us. We are next for India—in a year or so—and are terribly afraid they will keep us out here without giving us a few months at home.'" The writer relates an amusing instance of *esprit de corps* in the case of an officer with a fine Hibernian accent, who was very angry at the prominence given to the 18th in Sir Garnet's telegraphic despatch. "It was an infernal shame," he declared, "to deprive us Highlanders of the credit of being in first, and to give it to those —— Irish !" Cluny's term of command expired on September 30, but it is expected, the *Army and Navy Gazette* says, that the gallant chief will be allowed to remain with the Black Watch as long as they are in Egypt.

A VIENNA telegram, Oct. 15, to the *Daily News* states :—"The Italian naval officer Paolucci, who left his ship to join Arabi Pasha, has returned to Italy on board the Castelfidardo. He was very leniently treated during the journey, and talked freely of his adventures in Egypt. He related with ostentation how Arabi Pasha had made him his confidential adviser and general aide-de-camp. He took part in the engagement between the English and Egyptian ironclad trains at Kafr-el-Dowar, and on that occasion held a prominent command."

SOME people have two codes of honour, the *Globe* remarks,—a lenient code for themselves, but a very strict code for the rest of the world. Mr. Harris, the correspondent of the *Temps*, for instance, could not find words sufficiently strong, even in French, to describe the dastardly, cowardly, brutal robberies committed by our men in appropriating scattered baggage, whereas he himself only "foolishly picked up and wore" the spoils of a Highlander. When, therefore, he fell among the rest of the Black Watch, a foreigner—and to the British soldier all foreigners are equally foreign—with their comrade's helmet on his head, he naturally shared in a modified form the fate of the jackdaw among the peacocks. Hence the blood-curdling atrocities reported in the *Temps*.

A THEATRICAL paper in New York suggests that Mr. Abbey should produce "Hamlet" with Oscar Wilde, "whose histrionic ability quite equals that of Mrs. Langtry, whose Ophelia would be simply charming With a liberal allowance of sunflowers and lilies, Shakspeare would thus enter on an altogether new phase of posthumous fame."

THE Secretary of State is reported to have invited tenders for a very large printing order—a revised edition of Dr. Hunter's "Imperial Gazetteer of India." The work is to be in ten or more volumes, and the quality of the paper, etc., is not to be inferior to that of the edition last printed. The author himself is to revise the proofs in India, and not less than twelve hundred pages will have to be kept in type at a time.

A REUTER'S telegram from St. Petersburg, Oct. 19, says :—According to reliable information, it is expected that an armed conflict will shortly break out between Afghanistan and the Usbeks, a warlike tribe inhabiting Maimana, and whose submission to the Ameer Abdurrahman has always been of a purely nominal character.

NEWS from Teheran represents that affairs on the frontier are in an extremely critical state. The Sheikh-ul-Islam has issued a manifesto to the Kurds urging them to arm and shake off the tyranny of Persia. He is still near Sekiari with 17,000 men. He is alleged by the Turks to be supported by Russia, which is certainly massing troops on the frontier. Turkey, fearing serious complication with the Shah, has ordered troops to march against the Sheikh.

JOHN SAUNDERS, the Stamford Hill burglar was tried at the Central Criminal Court on October 19, for shooting at Robert Howe, a groom, with intent to murder him. The prisoner, who denied firing intentionally, was found guilty of wounding with intent to murder, and Mr. Justice Williams sentenced him to penal servitude for life.

MARWOOD, the public executioner, is said to have received a threatening letter with the Dublin postmark, purporting to come from the "Secret Society of Assassination." In this he is warned that he must not expect to return if ever he again ventures into Ireland for the purposes of an execution. He is advised to take notice once for all. He has been watched for some time, and will be followed from his home at Horncastle. The letter goes on to say that Marwood had a very narrow escape when he was last at Armagh, but the next time he ventures it will be at his peril. Marwood has laid this communication before the Home Secretary, and both from Sir William Harcourt and the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland he has received assurances that he shall have all the protection he requires while in Ireland.

A CENTRAL NEWS telegram says :—A member of the Clonol local branch of the late Land League has been boycotted for taking an evicted farm. He went to mass on Sunday, when the congregation left in a body. The clerks refused to assist the priest, and a policeman served in their place.

A REPORT that the English Government proposes to annex Massowah, which comes from Vienna, the *Pall Mall Gazette* remarks, may safely be dismissed as unfounded. We do not want Massowah, and would not take it as a gift. But it is not impossible that the Egyptian Government, when it has time to attend to such matters, may be disposed to arrange a *modus vivendi* with Abyssinia by ceding Massowah to the Abyssinians. Massowah is of no use to Egypt, while it is the natural seaport of Abyssinia. There will have to be no more Abyssinian wars under the new régime, there can be no further reason for objecting to a cession which might be made the means of relieving Egypt of one of the most troublesome and expensive of its external troubles.

A GAMBLING hell at Cairo, in which several officers have lost heavily, has been closed by order of Sir Garnet Wolseley and Riaz Pasha.

DR. SCHLIEMANN has published in the *North American Review* a characteristic account of his recent diggings at Hissarlik, the site, in his opinion, of Troy. The doctor is assisted in his deliberations by two gentlemen whom he commonly calls "my excellent architects." The sum of his present opinions about his discoveries may be briefly stated. He holds that on the Hissarlik site, and in a remote antiquity, "two cities succeeded each other, both of which were destroyed in a fearful calamity by fire, and that the first of these perfectly answered to the description of Homer." It is scarcely necessary, comments the *Daily News*, to remark that Homer describes a civilization much more splendid and stable than any of which prehistoric traces are found at Hissarlik. As Homer clearly sung of events far off in a mythic past, the ruins in Hissarlik may be ruins of a village whose fall is the historical germ of the tale of Troy. But Homer, using the local colour of his own time, described cities as great and durable as those of Phœnicia, which we see represented on the Assyrian bronze gates in the British Museum. To introduce Homer into the description of the ancient remains at Hissarlik is only to make inextricable confusion. Dr. Schliemann has also excavated the so-called "tumulus of Protesilaus," the first Greek who fell at Troy. Here he finds pottery like that of his earliest "burned city." He holds that all the barrows of the Troad were mere cenotaphs, an opinion directly contradictory of Homer. But Homer, as we have said, is no authority on these parts of the subject. As Dr. Schliemann has three workmen named Gregory, he has styled one of them Ilos, and the other Laomedon.

MILITARY NEWS.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF (Sir Donald Stewart) arrived at Peshawur on Sunday morning. He inspected the regimental lines on Monday morning, and held a *levée* at noon. There was to be a grand parade of the troops in garrison on Monday.

GENERAL THE HON. T. F. WILSON, Military Member of the Viceroy's Council, is expected to arrive at Bombay on the morning of the 23rd inst., and will leave the same afternoon for Secunderabad, where he proposes to attend the manœuvres of the troops which will be assembled there at the camp-of-exercise on the 24th and 25th inst. General Wilson travels to Bombay by the Rajputana and B. B. & C. I. lines, leaving Meerut on the 20th inst. He will meet Sir Frederick Roberts at Secunderabad, and will go on from there to Ootacamund and subsequently to Madras, whence he will return to Calcutta by sea.

COL. J. A. WALKER, Assistant. Commissary General of Madras, goes home on two years' furlough.

COLONEL JOHN GORDON, 29th Bengal N. I., has been appointed to the Brigade Staff, in succession to Major-General W. Gordon, vacated on promotion.

MAJOR BRANSON, whose appointment as Officiating Second-in-Command, 6th Bengal N. I., will shortly expire, has been appointed to the 45th Bengal N. I. in the same capacity.

LIEUTENANTS LOUDON, West Yorkshire Regiment, and Stewart, York and Lancaster Regiment, have been appointed to the 26th Bengal N. I. and 10th B. L. as Staff Corps Probationers.

THERE has been a great plucking of Pushtoo students at Peshawur. Twenty-three candidates entered themselves for the Higher and Lower Standards ; but of these, only seven passed by the Higher and two by the Lower.

SHAM FIGHT AT MHOW.

A CORRESPONDENT writes from Mhow, 8th November :—"The station gun fired at 6 o'clock this morning as a signal that it was time for the troops to leave their quarters to go out to battle. The attacking force, consisting of two squadrons of the 17th Lancers, one heavy battery of Artillery, four guns of a field battery, one regiment of European Infantry and a wing of Native Infantry, under the command of Colonel Johnson, R. A. Marched to meet the enemy, who were supposed to be five or six miles out on the Simrole-road, and as soon as day dawned the cavalry and two field guns under the command of Colonel Boulderson dashed forward to the attack. The enemy, consisting of one squadron of cavalry, two guns, and a wing of Native Infantry, Commanded by Colonel Cook, took up a position about six and a half miles from Mhow in the direction of Simrole. They were well posted. Sir Commander having taken great pains in getting his guns into position and his Cavalry and Infantry under cover. About 6 a. m. Colonel Cook opened fire on the advancing troops and a gallant defence of the position was made, but the attacking force was too strong to be beaten back, and after a smart encounter, the defenders were forced to entire. General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., was present during the action."

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

GENERAL WILSON, the military Member of Council, is to proceed to Hyderabad, to meet Sir Frederick Roberts, and to discuss, on the spot, question s regarding the Hyderabad contingent. This force has fallen greatly behind in the race of improvement. It consists of four batteries of artillery, four regiments of cavalry, and six regiments of infantry, and is commanded by a Brigadier-General on the staff of the army. The present Commander is Sir D. J. S. Gough, K.C.B., a distinguished cavalry officer, who obtained his first command in the wars in Afghanistan. When the organisation of the contingent is considered, we are met with all kinds of irregularities. Some regiments have only two or three European officers with them, whilst others have what may be called a full complement. The artillery is practically a native artillery, and the batteries are armed with nine guns, two six-pounders and two twelve-pounder howitzers, and they have a strength of one hundred and thirty natives of all ranks. Now, the strength and armament of the contingent artillery shows how far the force generally is behind the requirements of the day. Not only the other day the infantry were armed with enfields. Indeed, we are not sure the men do not carry this splendid weapon now. The contingent seems to have drifted into a military backwater, and there is no inducement for its reorganisation, if it is to be kept up as a portion of the military forces of the Indian Empire. Certainly, the regiments have a reputation for drills ; but nowadays leadership has to be thought of, and the most improved armament is a right which soldiers can claim from the Government. Considering the numerical strength of the contingent, the way in which it is armed robs it of more than half its efficiency. Some of the troops in the strategical committed to its care it becomes a very serious question to find a complete brigade, specially organised for special work, armed in a fashion which is a scandal to the Indian War Office.—*Indian Daily News.*

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 9.—The barometer has fallen rather rapidly in Northern and Western India. The fall is greatest at Upper India stations, and there is to-day a shallow barometric depression stretching from the Punjab to North Behar. Over this area calms, or very light winds, prevail. In Western India the fall of the barometer is slightly less. The barometer is steady or rising slowly in the Deccan, Bengal, and Burmah. The winds are everywhere light. They are somewhat unsteady in Northern and Western India. Over the Bay of Bengal light north-east monsoon winds are prevalent to-day. The air is unusually dry in Northern and Western India, and the temperature is slightly above the average. The sky is clear in Northern and Western India, and more or less clouded in the Deccan and Southern India. Local showers are reported at a few stations in Southern India. Rain to-day :—Colombo, fifteen-tenths ; Madura, eight-tenths ; Cochin, seven-tenths ; Sibsagar, 1½ inch. Previously, Rajahmundry had 1½ inch.

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(10TH NOVEMBER 1882.)

THE following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

STATIONS.	At 10 a.m. reduced to sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m.	Wind. Direction and force.	Mean velocity.	Rain.
	Ins.	Degs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee ...	29·912	77·9	SW	8	0·00
Surat	·909	78·6	ENE	5	0·00
Bombay	·939	80·7	NE	8	0·00
Ratnagiri	·927	80·1	NNE fresh	..	0·00
Karwar	·913	82·1	NE fresh	..	0·00
Mangalore ...	·931	81·6	WSW	2	0·00
Calicut	·926	83·7	Calm	4	0·00
Cochin	·916	85·1	N	1	0·04
Masulipatam.	·956	82·8	NNE	3	0·00
Madras	·948	82·3	NE	5	0·00
Negapatam ...	·933	84·4	NE	0	0·06

THE COLLAPSE OF THE ABKARI BILL.

THE Bombay Branch of the East India Association has favoured the Viceroy with another Resolution of thanks :—

To His Excellency the Most Hon'ble the MARQUIS of RIPON, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, Calcutta.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to forward the following Resolution of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, passed at their meeting held on the 6th November, 1882, thanking your Excellency in Council for vetoing the Act passed by the Government of Bombay entitled Bill No. 3 of 1882, to amend Bombay Act V. of 1878.—I have to be, &c.,

DAJI ABAJI KHARE,
Bombay, Nov. 7. Honorary Joint Secretary.

Resolution of thanks to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, from the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association, regarding the vetoing the Act passed by the Government of Bombay entitled Bill No. 3 of 1882, to amend Bombay Act V. of 1878.

Resolved.—That the best and most cordial thanks of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Branch of the East India Association be tendered to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council for vetoing the Act passed by the Government of Bombay entitled Bill No. 3 of 1882, to amend Bombay Act V. of 1882.

The Committee do not think it necessary to trouble his Lordship the Viceroy with any lengthy remarks, as the reasons assigned for the veto speak conclusively as to the necessity which His Excellency in Council felt for it. The point the Committee have and desire to note is that in all matters of legislation the real opinion of the people needs to be ascertained from independent sources of the people themselves, and not as represented by the officials. And the Committee therefore take this opportunity of thanking His Excellency again for one of the Resolutions of the past two years as directly bearing upon legislation, namely, the due, wide, and sufficiently long publicity of the proposals of Government for any legislation, so as to elicit fully the opinion of the press and of the people.

In the case of the Act now vetoed the consensus of opinion of the un-official members of the Council, the press, and the people was so marked and emphatic that the Committee regret the Bombay Government did not give it such consideration as it deserved. If such emphatic and clear opinion of the public, and of the press, &c., can be disregarded as in the present instance there will be no such thing as the people's voice, which in all well-regulated communities forms an important factor in the matter of legislation.

The Committee conclude with repeating their hearty thanks for the present veto, but for which much hardship to the people and trouble to Government, besides interference with trade, would have resulted by the enforcement of the Act.

Bombay, Nov. 7.

A COMPLAINT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When a manufacturer or millowner enters into a contract which necessitates the employment of labour, over and above that ordinarily engaged in the general run of his business, the penalty attached to the non-fulfilment of his obligation compels him to accumulate extra hands ; but as no such forfeiture appertains to our Presidency Postmaster, he altogether ignores his contract with the public, and on the English mail days confines the sale of postage stamps to the one poor harassed occupant of the solitary crib who doles out stamps on the remaining five days of the week.

At a quarter-past one (official time) this afternoon I counted twenty-three people round the stamp-seller's box, among whom were six Europeans. Now, the Presidency Postmaster has entered into an extra contract on the English mail days, with the Bombay public, and I would suggest that he should justly and considerately perform the same by placing at least one extra stand for the sale of stamps on each Friday of the week ; for it is not only the actual sale of stamps that has to be considered, but the weighing of letters and small parcels has to be attended to, which usurps more time than handing over the stamps themselves. If the Postmaster objects to having two stamp sellers, he might at all events erect some desk, where letters and parcels could be weighed, when it would be only a matter to solicit the man in the crib for sufficent stamps to carry one's correspondence through the mail.

RUPERT.

DIVINE SERVICES.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 12.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a. m.—Matins and Sermon. Hymns 261 and 297.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 242, 231, and 296.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 16.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers in the morning at half-past seven o'clock.
Madras time at all services.
The Offertories will be devoted to the poor.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 12.

8 a. m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
WEEK-DAYS.—Morning Prayer daily, at 7-30 a.m.
Official time at all services.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 12.

7-30 a. m.—(Bombay time).—Morning Prayer (shortened) and Sermon followed by the Holy Communion. Hymns 35 and 282.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 277, 290, and 31.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, CAMMATEEPOORA.

TWENTY-THIRD SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 12.

4-30 p. m.—Sunday School.
6 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 254, 264, and 296.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at eleven o'clock on board the barque Glencadh. The Bethel Flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen are cordially invited to attend.

A launch for friends from shore will leave Arthurbunder at 10-25, and Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a. m. precisely.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a. m. in the harbour on board the I. G. hulk Auckland ; at 1-30 p.m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home ; at 6-30 p.m. at Prince's Dock, on board the s. s. Adjutant. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Mission to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

THE EDUCATIONAL DURBAR AT AHMEDABAD.

On Tuesday a large assembly was held at the residence of the Nagar Seth, or head of the community, at Ahmedabad, in honour of the Education Commission. A number of memorials were presented ; the principal being those from the Ahmedabad Municipality, the Guzerat College Trustees, the Ahmedabad People's Association, the Guzerat Vernacular Society, the Sastris of Ahmedabad, and the Jains, the memorial of the Guzerat College Trustees in full.

To the Hon. the President and Members of the Commission on Education.

The Memorial of the Guzerat College Fund Committee at Ahmedabad

Respectfully Sheweth,—That in 1856 the Hon. T. C. Hope, the then Educational Inspector of Guzerat, convened a public meeting of the leading inhabitants of Ahmedabad and delivered an eloquent speech showing the necessity of establishing a proper college at Ahmedabad for the province of Guzerat, and inviting the people to raise a subscription so as to induce Government to supplement it suitably ; that a subscription list was opened and closed and a sum of Rs. 42,600 was at once subscribed.

2. That the proceedings of the meeting having been reported to the Government of Bombay, they approved of the same, and subseqently Mr. Hope, in his letter to the Collector of Ahmedabad, dated 11th August, 1856, No. 1097, requested the Collector to announce that the Government of India received with favour the report of the liberality of the inhabitants of Ahmedabad, and that "Government were willing to assign a sum equal to the amount subscribed."

3. That the then accumulation of interest and further subscriptions, the fund for the Guzerat College rose to more than Rs. 72,500 by the end of 1860, when Government were pleased to open a class in connection with the High School, for teaching law, logic, and Sanskrit, at an allowance of Rs. 3,000 a year, called "Guzerat Provincial College" ; that the cost of this college was Rs. 430 per month, half of which was contributed by Government, as originally promised by them.

4. That this Guzerat Provincial College continued in existence from 1861 to 1871, that in 1872 it was thought both by Government and the Guzerat College Committee that the law class, &c., which had existed for the last ten years did not answer the purpose (viz. the establishment of an arts college) for which the fund was raised, and it was therefore determined to abolish the institution, and it was thought advisable to allow the fund to accumulate with interest until a favourable opportunity presented itself to carry out the original object. The Government of Bombay discontinued their share of contribution during the time the fund remained idle.

5. That as the fund at the disposal of the committee was considered inadequate to enable Government to start a college, it was thought advisable to defray the subscriptions in full, and accordingly an additional sum of more than Rs. 35,000 was subscribed.

6. That the Director of Public Instruction considered that even with this additional subscription the amount was not sufficient for the establishment of a college, and the fund remained unexpended until 1878, when Sir Richard Temple's Government took the matter in hand and announced that a college on a moderate scale could be started at an annual cost of Rs. 16,000, and that if your memorialists could secure an income of Rs. 8,000 per annum, Government would contribute an equal sum, viz. Rs 8,000. The memorialists were able to respond to the call by the liberality of the Municipality of Ahmedabad, which promised to contribute Rs. 3,000 per annum, to make up the deficiency until the Endowment Fund could be raised to Rs. 2,00,000.

7. That accordingly a college was opened in Ahmedabad in March, 1879, and ever since then your memorialists have been paying regularly their promised contribution of Rs. 8,000 per annum to Government ; but your memorialists are sorry to say that the college has not yet shown satisfactory results. The number of students which rose by the end of the first year (viz, 31st March, 1880), to 39, has now fallen to 7, and the number of students successfully passing the University examinations is also not satisfactory.

8. That the management of the college is entirely under the control of the Director of Public Instruction, and therefore your memorialists are unable to give satisfactory explanation for this unsatisfactory state ; but they would take the liberty of stating that the following two circumstances must be taken into consideration as affecting the state of the college :—

1st. It would appear from the accounts that the total amount expended in two years (1879-80 and 1880-81) was Rs. 18,040, giving an average of Rs. 9,020 per annum, out of which Rs. 8,000 were contributed by the Guzerat College Fund Committee, leaving only Rs. 1,020 as actually spent from the promised Government grant of Rs. 8,000. Your memorialists presume that had the full amount of Rs. 8,000 due by Government been judiciously spent, a better result would have been shown.

2ndly. The college at Ahmedabad is allowed by the Director to teach only up to the standard for the Previous examination, giving only two terms, or one year for study here. This limit is too small to induce a student to stay here, and one who wants to finish the course must leave this college and go to Bombay for two years more, and your memorialists have reason to believe that many students would remain here if they saw that they could pursue their study here for a longer time. Your memorialists brought this fact to the notice of the Director of Public Instruction as well as to that of Government, but they have not been successful in their request. The Director admitted that the examination for the first B. A. was not much harder than the old F. E. A., and that the college staff was quite competent to teach up to the first B. A. standard, but he did not intend to obtain the permission to teach up to the first B. A. until the Endowment Fund was raised to Rs. 2,00,000, the sum of Rs. 3,000 per annum obtained from the Municipality not being yet secured by them to enable them to choose better professors. Your memorialists have already explained above that as the fund at the disposal of the committee was not sufficient to give Rs. 8,000 as annual interest, they obtained a guarantee from the Municipality to grant Rs. 3,000 per annum to make up the deficiency until the Endowment Fund could be raised to Rs. 2,00,000. This fact was perfectly well known both to Government and the Director when the college was opened, and your memorialists cannot see why the Director should now urge it as a reason for not allowing the college staff to teach up to the first B. A. standard. Your memorialists again intend to urge this matter upon the notice of Government and hope they may meet with better success.

9. That your memorialists having thus far given a short account of the origin and the present state of the Guzerat College, your memorialists venture to approach your honourable Commission with a prayer that you will kindly be pleased to support the claim of this province for an efficient college for the following reasons :—

1st. As primary and secondary education, this province is as well supplied as other parts of the Presidency ; but in regard to higher education there is no provision at all for this province. As correctly remarked by the late Mr. Hope in his speech above alluded to, primary education, which is described as foundation, is useless without the superstructure of higher education.

2ndly. The province of Guzerat is one of the oldest possessions of the British Government in this Presidency. In point of population, revenue paying capacity and loyalty to Government the people of Guzerat are equal to (if not above), those of the Deccan where an efficient college costing Rs. 50,000 per annum is maintained entirely by Government.

3rdly. That the people of Guzerat are capable of receiving high education is proved by the fact that the number of students passing the Matriculation examination in the Ahmedabad circle is not less than that in the Poona circle. But when one examines the number of persons holding University honours, the people of Guzerat are far behind those of the Deccan, simply because there is no efficient college in Guzerat. The disadvantage of not having a proper college in Guzerat becomes more and more manifest as Government now regulate their patronage of appointments in the public service by the test of the University degrees. The people of Guzerat are gradually being supplanted by persons having the boon of collegiate education near them.

4thly. The people of Guzerat have a better claim for the support of Government, because they have shown their earnestness and appreciation by raising a large subscription voluntarily, and are in a position to offer Rs. 8,000 per annum for the maintenance of a college. In the mofussil of the Bombay Presidency they are the first and only persons who have shown such an example.

5thly. You will observe from the speech of the Hon. Mr. Hope, who was thoroghly acquainted with the habits of the Guzeratees, that the people of this province are so averse to leave their native towns that they are slow to go to Bombay, which is more than 300 miles, to pursue their studies, and therefore they are entitled to a greater consideration than the people of Poona who are so near to Bombay.

10. That in comparing the position of the people of Guzerat with those of the Deccan, your memorialists do not at all mean to imply that the favour shown to the latter should be withdrawn or curtailed ; but they have simply ventured to make the comparison to show that the people of Guzerat are not less deserving of the favours and support of Government.

11. In conclusion your memorialists respectfully crave that your honourable Commission will be pleased to take all the matter connected with the Guzerat College into consideration and to give such help and support as will secure to the people of Guzerat a full and efficient college for which they have been struggling for the last 26 years.

And for this act of kindness your memorialists will ever be grateful to your honourable Commission.

Premabhai Hemabhai, Becherdas Ambaidass, J.F. Fernandez, Bholanath Sarabhai, Runchorelal Chotalal, Mukunrae Munirae, Cowasjee Munchierjee Karanjawalla, Mahiputram Rupram and Nurheram Rugnathdas.

Ahmedabad, November 6, 1882.

P.S.—Mr. Richey, the chairman, who is absent on duty in the districts, has authorized your memorialists to add the following note on his part :—The undersigned being officially a member of the college committee is hardly entitled to sign this memorial with the other members who represent the people of Guzerat and the subscribers to the college endowment ; he has, moreover, in his official capacity, urged upon the Government of Bombay the claims set forth in the memorial.—J. B. Richey, Collector.

All the memorials having been read, the Hon. the President of the Commission replied to them as follows :

Rao Bahadurs and Gentlemen,—I thank you in the name of the Commission for the welcome which you have accorded to my colleagues and myself. From the morning when your municipal body and leading citizens met us at the railwar station, till to-day, when you are again assembled in various representative capacities to bid us farewell, you have followed our labours with constant marks of public interest and private kindness. This is the last great city of India which the Commission will visit with a view to hearing evidence. We accept it as a happy augury that we shall close on the final stage of our labours, with a fresh remembrance of so generous a sympathy in our work, and of the noble example which Ahmedabad affords of united exertion in all classes of education. Before we leave you we have thought it my duty to deliver certain little homilies on private effort. You, gentlemen, have here turned the tables upon me ; and, taking the hint from your eloquent address, have given us an eloquent sermon on self-help. (Cheers.) Your municipal address starts by an allusion to the old times of rapine and unrest, now happily gone by for ever. You state that the first advantage which your fathers took of the peace and prosperity of British rule, was to lay a tax on their revived commerce in order to rebuild their city walls. The strong arm of the English Government sufficed to secure them against foreign invasion ; but they were also determined to guard themselves against their troublesome neighbours the Kolis and Bhil tribes. But now that you are relieved from all defensive works, and as far back as 1832 you instituted a system of voluntary tax

sion he made to the memorial, presented to the Commission by the bankers, shroffs and merchants of Bombay, I would take leave to remark that had something to do in the drawing and getting up of that memorial, and I find from inquiries made by me of bankers and merchants since my arrival here in regard to the position taken up in that memorial, that I have seen or heard nothing here calculated to modify it in any material point. In fact the wants referred to in that memorial in regard to practical instruction such as that in the native system of banking and book-keeping is largely felt by the shroffs and traders in this city. It should be understood, however, that we do not wish to see the present system of primary instruction supplanted by any other system. All we desire is that either by means of middle class schools or by the introduction of special classes, instruction of a practical character may be imparted with a view to its usefulness in life in the future career of the students. It is to be noted that the commercial classes form by far a very large portion of the community in Guzerat, and they set their value upon instruction given in primary schools from a utilitarian point of view. There are many points in the very interesting speeches of the other members, but I will not take up your time by referring to them at length. In conclusion let me thank you on behalf of this meeting for the very favourable impressions in regard to the work of the people of this city which you and the members of the Commission carry from here.

Garlands, flowers and *pan* were then offered; and the Commission left the durbar amid loud cheers.

THE EXPEDITION OF PROF. PALMER, CAPTAIN GILL, R.E., AND LIEUTENANT CHARRINGTON, R.N.

WHEN events in Egypt had rendered it probable that it would be necessary for England to undertake military operations in that country, the Government decided that it might be advisable for them to send some person who was conversant with the Arabic language, and who was personally acquainted with the chiefs of the Bedouin tribes in the South of Syria and on the borders of the Suez Canal to strive, if possible, to ingratiate them to the side of England, and also to purchase from them camels for transport purposes of our army in Egypt. Owing to the difficulties which the desert presents for travelling, not many persons have attempted to visit that part of Asia, and fewer still have such a knowledge of Arabic as would qualify them to conduct the delicate negotiations which would be necessary in order to obtain the support of the Bedouin tribes; and when Professor Palmer, who holds the Lord Almoner's Professorship of Arabic at the University of Cambridge, and who was known to be a man of tact and judgment, offered his services for the work, the Government gladly consented to employ him. Some delay, however, occurred, and no definite arrangement was made with him until he arrived at Suez on August 1, when, as will be remembered, the troops were on their way to Egypt, and the military operations there had actually commenced. As soon as the Admiralty were warned of Professor Palmer's arrival at Suez they directed the Senior Naval Officer there to make arrangements with him for starting into the desert and for undertaking without delay the work which he had in hand. The Professor believed at that time that he could procure within a few days 500 camels, and that in a fortnight or so he would be able to purchase as many as 4,000 more for the uses of our army. It appears that Professor Palmer, on some previous visit to the country, had formed an extensive acquaintance, or, as the Sheikh himself described it, a "brotherhood," with a certain Mushih, who is the Emir of the Teyaha, and the Professor as was known to him by the name of Sheikh Abdullah.

This so-called Emir of the Teyaha is a man who was placed at the head of the tribe by the Sultan a few years ago. He is not the hereditary Sheikh, nor is he acknowledged by the bulk of the tribe. The true chief is, we believe, now in prison at Jerusalem, having been deposed by the Porte, and having been arrested at a conference to which he had been invited as accessory to the rebellion of his tribe. No justification for the tribe now acknowledge as the *locum tenens* of the chieftainship of these imprisoned Sheikh, who is reported to be a Bedouin of the highest character. The reason, no doubt, why Professor Palmer directed his attention to the Teyaha was that it is known that they are particularly rich in camels. To this Emir Professor Palmer sent a messenger, who had directions to make all haste on his journey. The Emir at that time was living in the vicinity of Gaza, which is near the coast, and about 50 English miles south-west of Jerusalem. Though this man is reported to be a powerful Sheikh, said to be "of bad reputation, suspicious, and brutal," Professor Palmer does not seem to have had having heard news of Professor Palmer's party, and telegraphed to Sir BeauchampSeymour on that day to inquire what intelligence had been received. None, however, was in the Admiral's possession, and it was not until September 5 that Lord Northbrook became aware of what was reported to have occurred near Moses Wells. Colonel Warren, who had gone out to assist Professor Palmer, was then directed to do all he could to discover what was the fate of the party of Englishmen, and on reaching Suez he proceeded in theCockatrice toTor, where, on the 11th of September, he reports that the Bedouins said that a few days before they had seen the English prisoners alive. Colonel Warren found that the sympathy which the Bedouins had for the cause of Arabi tended materially to militate against the efforts he was making to discover the truth about the unfortunate Englishmen, so that when the events at Tel-el-Kebir on September 13 occurred, the Dragon was sent to Tor to inform him of the collapse of the Egyptian rebellion and of the capture of Arabi. However, the news does not appear to have been believed by the Bedouins, and finding that his inquiries were of little avail, he returned to his ship and went to Akabah, at the head of the gulf of that name. Here he found the Bedouins much disturbed, and on October 14 reported that up till then he had learnt nothing of importance. Yesterday, however, information was received from him to the effect that there was a general concurrence of opinion that two Englishmen, some days after they had been taken prisoners, were still alive, but that there was an impression that they had subsequently been killed by order of the governor of Nakhl, and that he had in his possession a letter which inculpated this chief. Tending to confirm this melancholy news came a report to Suez that the governor of Nakhl had written to the governor of Akabah stating that the party had been killed by a man named Nwaby Sadur, who had confessed to the crime. Nothing more than this is known, but we may be sure that no efforts will be spared in endeavouring to save, if it is still possible, the valuable lives of these three distinguished and unfortunate Englishmen. Colonel Warren has full power to offer rewards or to pay ransom, and the Consul at Jerusalem has posted to Gaza, where he will meet the Emir of the Teyaha and with whom he will negotiate any terms of release which may be suggested. If, however, the worst fears should prove true, there will not be wanting means for the punishment of those who had been guilty of this treachery and who have belied the traditional hospitalities of their race.

Sir Beauchamp Seymour has been directed to send a vessel to El Arish, a small port on the coast of Palestine, in order to make inquiries there and in the district as to the fate of three missing Englishmen, Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, R.E., and Lieutenant Charrington, R.N.

It may be interesting to give some description of Professor Palmer's former visit to that portion of the Sinaitic peninsula in which, when he left Moses Wells on the 8th of August last, he intended to travel. In December, 1869, Professor Palmer left Suez with the object of making further explorations in the comparatively unknown portion of the desert which lies between Judea and the peninsula of Sinai. He was accompanied by Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, whose object in going was to collect specimens of the plants and fauna of that country. Leaving Suez on the 16th of December, 1869, Professor Palmer and his companion passed down to the south of the Tih plateau, and then, after some difficulty, made their way to Nakhl, which, it will be remembered, was the place which Professor Palmer, Captain Gill, and Lieutenant Charrington intended to make the first haltingpoint of their recent journey. In the account which we gave yesterday of Professor Palmer's present expedition it will be seen that it is the governor of this place who is reported to have been concerned in the supposed murder of "two Englishmen." When Professor Palmer was at Nakhl in 1870 the governor of the place was an Egyptian named Effendi, and he appears to have received the Professor and his companion with courtesy and hospitality. From Mr. Palmer's description of the place it appears that it is a well-defined square fort in the midst of a gravelling desert plain, and that a few soldiers are maintained there by the Egyptian Government for the protection of the caravan of pilgrims which annually passes by that road on its way to Mecca. Sheikh Ali Professor Palmer made the acquaintance of. Mislih, the Sheikh of the Teyaha Bedouins, the men on whom he seems to have relied so much for assistance in the work which he recently visited that country to undertake. This Mislih Professor Palmer describes as being an "ill-looking, surly ruffian, wearing a scarlet tunic, his features being rendered more hideous than they would be by scowl of mingled cunning and distrust." However, it was with this man that Professor Palmer and Mr. Drake arranged in 1870 for the conduct of their journey through the Sinai peninsula to Palestine, and it appears that they had no reason to complain of the manner in which they were treated by him. Mislih, as we have said, the chief of the Teyaha tribe, or, [illegible] m of it which does not hold to [illegible]ts hereditary Sheikh, has [illegible] Jerusalem. Professor Palmer, [illegible]ibe, says that "they occupy the [illegible]e great desert of El Tih. Their [illegible]carcely any grain, and they are [illegible]base all the necessaries of life [illegible]e of the border villages of [illegible]amels furnish them with the [illegible]ce, as they are employed in [illegible] or pilgrim caravan across the [illegible]n its way from Egypt to Mecca. [illegible] the right of conducting those [illegible]elect the long desert route to [illegible]r Palmer adds that the Teyaha [illegible]bours the Terabin, a numerous [illegible]ry extends from about 40 miles [illegible] on the Sinai road, as far as [illegible]he Halwats occupy the mountain [illegible]ah, and the Azazimeh inhabit [illegible]t to the north-west of Nakhl. [illegible]hat Captain Gill visited the [illegible] before leaving for Nakhl with [illegible] Lieutenant Charrington, and [illegible] the telegraph line which passes [illegible]y, and which became inter[illegible] July last, was executed by [illegible]he brother of Lieutenant Char[illegible]and in a few days for Egypt [illegible]ng the search for his missing relative.—*Times.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—My name has been so frequently before the public of late in respect of other matters that I feel some diffidence in addressing you, as I, nevertheless feel myself bound to do, on the subject of the officers, Captain Gill and Lieutenant Charrington, and of my friend Professor Palmer, lost now for more than two months in the desert east of Suez. I do so out the solicitation of the relatives of some of these gentlemen that I would add my opinion to that of others on the subject of their probable fate, and the fact of my knowing the tribes and some of the persons mentioned in the report of the affair leads me to believe that I shall be forgiven the intrusion.

About two years ago I travelled through the district in question and formed a special friendship with the Teyaha and Terrabin Bedouins, on one of whose chiefs Mr. Palmer seemed, in the present instance, to have relied. I was enabled to do them a considerable service by procuring the temporary alleviation of the sufferings of 12 of their hereditary Sheikhs in prison at Jerusalem. I begged the intercession of our Government for them on the express ground that some day the service done might be requited with loyal help on the Canal, and I believe that the matter been pressed to its full issue, had the prisoners been liberated, and had they returned to their tribes, the English Government could now have counted on the good will of every Bedouin from Suez almost to Hedjaz, for these were men of wide influence, having relations by kindred with the Sheikhs of the Howeytat and Maaze tribes, in constant communication with the central districts of Arabia. But this was not to be. The opportunity of friendship was missed or not wholly seized, and the tribes Mr. Palmer thought to find at peace were found in arms.

The remarks I would make on what I have heard of the facts are these:—There is no evidence that the Teyaha themselves were concerned in the attack, nor, indeed, much evidence that their "Emir" ever left the neighbourhood of Gaza. "I go," and he went not," is the common history of Bedouin agreements, and as "Mushlih" is not the Sheikh recognized by the nomadic Teyahas, he is unlikely to have ventured far from home. On Mattar, who would seem to be a Howeytat, the charge sounds stronger. Though the fact of returning a naval sword to its donor signifies little, inasmuch as such weapons are held in little account by the Bedouins, the rest of the story has all the appearance of a concerted plan. It may well have been that war, and the report, that the prisoners were taken to Nakhl bears this out, for they would hardly have been so disposed of by a mere Bedouin raid. The certainty of this, however, is very far from proved, and it is quite possible—nay, even likely—that the attack upon them was unpremeditated. With the prospect of war before them every tribe of North-Eastern Arabia would have sent out its ghazu, and there was little wish to fall with on the pilgrim road? There is, therefore, still a hope, though I fear a remote one, of the missing gentlemen, though stripped and plundered, being still in captivity, far away from the scene of their disaster. It would not in this case be difficult for one who knew the tribes to ascertain their whereabouts, or very difficult to obtain their release. Once captured they are not likely to have suffered more harm than a rough life and insufficient food would bring them, and they may be living the honoured guests of some Bedouin great man in comparative comfort.

But we must not allow ourselves to indulge in too much hope, nor should we venture to conjecture as to their fate if they were taken to Nakhl or Akabah. If, however, the friends and relations of the missing gentlemen consider that my knowledge of the country, my friendship with some of the tribes, and such influence as I may possess with their chiefs would be of avail in assisting the search for them and bringing them relief I should be prepared to go to Arabia and help in such way as lay in my power.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILFRID S. BLUNT.

II

SIR,—I cannot but hope the friends of Professor Palmer, and they are many, need not be quite so much alarmed. It would be easy to conceive that, carried across an immenseexpanse ofdesert on swift dromedaries, and having to find his way back on foot, he may still be months in letting us hear of his safety. People who have never been in the East can form but a slight idea of the difficulties of locomotion in the height of summer. A man imprisoned in a stone cell is not more unable to escape than an Englishman in an Arabian oasis.

Mr. Blunt's interference would, I fear, but add to Mr. Palmer's danger. He is so leagued with certain tribes that the mere fact of his seeking Mr. Palmer would set the whole nation into a state of hostility. Arab is, above all things, fond of money. Let it be known that a handsome reward is to be had on the faith of the British Government for the safety of Mr. Palmer and his companions, and it is more than probable that before very long we shall have good news.

I think, too, that Professor Palmer's very remarkable acquaintance with Arabic, his judicious and ready wit, and, perhaps his own personal resemblance to an Arab—in spite of a fair complexion—may justify our hopes that he is safe.—I am yours obdiently,

W. J. LOFTIE.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited 38, Farringdon-road, London.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HOME.

HAWARDEN CASTLE, the seat of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, forms one of the greatest attractions in the county of Flint, and doubtless will long continue to draw a constant stream of visitors desirous of viewing a locality so intimately connected with one of England's greatest statesmen. The house is distant about two miles both from the Queensferry Station on the Chester and Holyhead Railway, and from the Boughton Station on the Chester and Mold Branch, but the greater number of tourists probably proceed by road from Chester, which is a drive of just six and a half miles each way. The Castle stands in grounds of its own, with a park outside, to which visitors are freely admitted. More than one third of the entire county is owned by only thirteen proprietors, of whom the largest is Lord Hanmer, with 7,318 acres, while Mr. Gladstone is the next largest with 6,908 acres, of which many are immediately round about his residence; and there are very few properties of similar extent which comprise more agreeable and diversified scenery—charming vistas can be seen amongst the oaks, limes, and elms, interspersed with pleasant peeps of ivy-covered ruins and mossy walls. It is a matter of notoriety that Mr. Gladstone delights in wielding the axe and in performing the rough manual labour of the common woodman. He has here abundant materials on which to exercise his skill, and if the visitor arrives at a favourable moment he may perchance see a tree several feet in diameter which has been felled by one of the most intellectual men of the time, or view the Prime Minister of England, with shirt-sleeves rolled up, engaged in lopping timber or cutting firewood, for Mr. Gladstone is in no way ashamed of his pursuits, and has even had himself photographed stripped to the shirt, whilst engaged at his work. His axes, which are said to exceed thirty in number, many of them costly presents from ardent admirers, are, however, too valuable to be exhibited, and amongst the other things at Hawarden which are not open to the public gaze. The church at Hawarden is at the northern end of the village, and externally is a plain old building, with a low tower and dwarf spire. As almost all except the bare walls was destroyed by fire about a quarter of a century ago, the interior is new, and it is trim and well kept, as a church should be. The principal approach to the churchyard leads through a rather ancient iron gates, bearing over them the inscription, "Enter into His gates with thanksgiving," and passes a venerable yew-tree close to the church porch. On entering this the visitor has almost in front of him the reading-desk, at which Mr. Gladstone reads the lessons whenever he has an opportunity, and on his right the bare, uncushioned, family bench—for in this church there are only open benches, and none of those comfortable old family pews with curtains, where a man of a quiet turn of mind can take a nap. In a nook close to the chancel there is a fine recumbent effigy in white marble of Sir Stephen Richard Glynne, Bart., (born September 22, 1807; died June 17, 1874), through whom the Hawarden estate came to its present possessors; but the other slabs and ornaments are paltry and have no public interest. The living of Hawarden is stated to be worth £4,000 per annum, and it is held by the Premier's son, the Rev. Stephen Gladstone, who lives at the Rectory, hard by the church gates, a building which has a most repulsive exterior, though it is said to be a comfortable house to live in, and is often used by the Rector's father as a residence in the intervals between his arduous and laborious house. This latter is a half-mile away, well hidden amongst lofty trees. There are several approaches to the park and house, of which the upper one, the Broughton Village, enters by the Glynne Arms, is the most imposing, and the lower one the most picturesque. There are two Castles, the Old and the New. The former, now a venerable ivy-covered ruin, is a building of great antiquity, having a history extending back even further than the Norman Conquest; and it looks down upon its modern castellated neighbour, with its formal parterres and neat surroundings. The best general view of the whole is obtained from the path which leading downwards from the old ruins; and looking from this direction, three windows will be noticed at the end of the ground floor of the modern structure. The two on the left belong to the library, or Mr. Gladstone's room, his study and sanctum. Should you be permitted to enter this—which is, however, by no means the only room in the Castle in which books are located—you will find it a room about twenty feet square, lofty and imposing, crowded up with books, papers, and furniture, busts, china, medallions, and other articles indicative of a man of culture and taste. There is little room left for moving about; the overflowing books, constantly encroaching on the limited space, are disposed irregularly on every side, and are mainly held back to back on what may be described as elongated tallboys, and arrangement of which Mr. Gladstone is said to be exceedingly proud, but which is by no means peculiar to this house, and is adopted by many literary men as a convenient method of storing many volumes in a small area. The nature of the books in this room indices a man of wide and various tastes rather than a bibliomaniac. The eye does not light upon masterpieces of binding, or upon thin folios which are valuable more from their title-pages than for their contents. The reception and dining rooms of Hawarden occupy the side of the house facing the garden, and just outside them is the gravel walk, which is the favourite walk of the great man when he can get no further abroad. The apartments, as a whole, are respectable rather than magnificent, and many retired grocers have larger rooms and far more gorgeous furniture. Mrs. Gladstone, it is well known, has been a valuable assistant to her husband throughout his life. She has helped him in his work, and shares in his triumphs. One of the most interesting things to be seen at Hawarden in connection with this lady is her Orphanage, a building which lies close to the house, in the stable-yard; and it is pleasant to see the well-cared-for children returning home with rosy cheeks from their rambles in the park, and to hear the walls echo with their laughter. Simplicity of life is seldom associated with persons of great distinction, and so it seems strange to have in one week the same individual shouting excited addresses at the hustings, or addressing an audience in the House of Commons, and then labouring with the axe; or a lady standing on a balcony by the side of her victorious husband, thanking a gesticulating and noisy crowd, and then quietly returning to care for her fatherless children; whilst it is even more difficult to believe that at the simple desk in the library, which is called "the political table," many of the schemes have been evolved, and the passages penned, which have carried the name of Gladstone throughout Europe, and far beyond.—*Our Own Country.*

THE MARINE TRANSPORT IN THE LATE WAR.

THE wars in which England during the last few years has been engaged have been carried on in such various parts of the world, and in some cases at such a distance from home, that the Transport Department of the Admiralty, under Sir W. Mends, has had every opportunity of testing the efficiency of its organization. The nature of the work which this department undertakes is such as to render it subject to every description of criticism, for the prerogative of grumbling which belongs to the soldier in barracks is considered by tradition to be doubly his when once he puts his foot on board ship. Generally with regard to the conveyance of stores, though their transport is simple enough, yet their landing in an enemy's country where the proper accommodation and appliance are wanting, is a matter of considerable difficulty. Whether or not this difficulty was reduced to a *minimum* during the late war in Egypt, it is perhaps too soon to decide; but, whatever may be the truth with regard to the delays which are said to have occurred in landing certain necessary stores at Ismailia, there is one thing for which the Admiralty Transport Department may fairly claim credit, and that is the remarkable rapidity with which, when the war was once decided upon, they were enabled to despatch the troops with their equipments from this country. As the question of the marine transport of our Army will always be one of interest and importance, it may be well that we should give a retrospective account of how it was conducted in the recent war in Egypt.

The movement of the troops commenced with the despatch in June, 1882, of 800 Marines in Her Majesty's ships Monarch and Penelope from the fleet lying at Alexandria, which was followed by the transfer (mostly in Her Majesty's ships of war and troopships) of nine battalions of infantry, four batteries of Royal Artillery, and one company of RoyalEngineers, from the garrisons atMalta, Gibraltar, and Cyprus, amounting to 7,700 men and 300 horses and mules; but it was not until it was decided, on the 20th of July, to make up the strength of the troops in Egypt to a total of two Army Corps in two divisions, that the work of war transport fairly commenced. The number of troops to be moved from the United Kingdom to Egypt to bring up the Army to the required strength was about 780 officers, 16,000 men, 5,500 horses, and 1,000 mules; and the problem to be worked out was not merely to obtain the number of ships necessary to convey these; it was essential that each lighting unit should be made complete with its horses, wagons, equipment, and stores, ready to take the field immediately on landing, and that there should be no intermixture in one ship of the component parts of two divisions.

Advertisements for tenders were issued on the 20th of July, and within the next few days 44 steamships of an aggregate tonnage of 143,800 tons were engaged, varying in size from 5,385 to 1,240 tons, principally cargo boats, but specially adapted to carry horses between decks in numbers ranging from 37 to 286. The whole of them were fitted and vantilated according to the Government specifications—the larger number in London, and the rest at Liverpool—under the immediate personal supervision of the surveying staff of the Transport Department, temporarily supplemented for the purpose by three captains R. N., five lieutenants, and 19 warrant officers. They were supplied from the Royal Victualling Yards with the tanks, provisions, and bedding required for the voyage; their compasses were inspected and, if necessary, adjusted by the Admiralty Surveyor of Compasses; and in most cases their crews were medically examined by a naval medical officer. Finally, in every case when the ship was ready to receive troops, their minute inspection, with that of all the arrangements for the conveyance of the men, was made by a special committee of naval, military, and medical officers. The embarcations took place in London, Liverpool, Southampton, Portsmouth, and Ireland, in many cases simultaneously; a second inspection by a joint committee being made after the troops were on board. The first transport which left this country—viz., the Orient—sailed from the Thames on the 30th of July, the others following in rapid succession. The largest number ever despatched within 11 days after, and the whole had left by the 19th of August.

Among the transports to which marked attention was devoted was the Carthage, which took out a staff of medical officers, 14 detaches, out of the Army Hospital Corps and field hospitals, and was specially fitted to the requirements of the Army Medical Department as a hospital ship, with wards for surgical cases as well as for the sick. No effort was spared to secure in her arrangements the comfort and welfare of the sufferers, and with the possible exception of Her Majesty's ship Victor Emanuel, which was similarly fitted during the Ashantee War, it may safely be said that a vessel more perfectly adapted for its purpose never left England. The Courland was also appropriated as a hospital tender, both vessels flying the red cross of the Geneva Convention and being prohibited from carrying combatants. The following were the arrangements made on the Carthage for the treatment of the sick:—Messing for all Government officers embarked was provided by the Peninsular and Oriental Company and paid for by the Admiralty. The company undertook to provide the whole of the victualling on board the ship at fixed agreed rates for each of the following description of rations:—Troop victualling as per transport regulations, including one pint of porter per diem, and hospital rations as per fixed diet table. The rates, including every expense except mess utensils and certificates, were furnished to the master from time to time by the medical officer in charge of the number of rations of each description issued. The Government undertook that, if required, the several army and navy contractors in Egypt should supply the Carthage with provisions, &c., at contract prices. All supplies to officers and men on hospital diet beyond the quantities specified in the diet table, and all drinks supplied to them, were to be paid for by the Admiralty upon the production of the receipt for the articles received, signed by the medical officer in charge. The purser of the ship was furnished at 6 p.m. each day, by the medical officer, with a return of the number of each description of diet to be issued on the following day, and men received on board between the times when the returns were made were dieted on a special scale. All of the arrangements for the care of the sick and wounded were under the direction of the medical officer in charge, whose wishes it was directed should be followed by the master, and the medical officer in charge of troops and military officer commanding officer under the transport regulations.

For the transport of the large quantities of provisions, railway stock, ammunition, and general stores required for the operations of the war and for the maintenance of so large a force in the field, 15 storeships (tonnage, 17,300 tons in all) were chartered, in addition to considerable quantities of material being conveyed under agreements for the voyage, and the stock was accumulated as a reserve at Malta. Six of these storeships (7,200 tons) were appropriated for railway stock. The total quantity of stores conveyed up to the 20th of September was 40,900 tons. Three ships (7,500 tons) were specially engaged and fitted for the conveyance of mules, one being detailed to bring up a large number from Natal, and the others being employed in bringing animals to the base from different ports in the Mediterranean. Besides these, several other transports, after landing their troops, were told off for similar services. Two ships (3,800 tons) were fitted and sent out from England in charge of engineers belonging to the Royal Navy as condensing and tank vessels, in addition to Her Majesty's ships and other transports used for this purpose.

Since the despatch of the two divisions of the Army Corps, additional troops have been sent out to Egypt, consisting of Infantry Depots and drafts numbering 60 officers and 2,300 men; and to Cyprus three Infantry Depots and a detachment of Royal Engineers, numbering in all 20 officers and 350 men. Another transport was engaged to take a portion of these troops and the horses, the rest proceeding in Her Majesty's troopship and in packets. This raised the total tonnage of transports engaged for the conveyance of the troops and horses to about 147,700 tons. An additional force of about 1,000 men of the Royal Marines and Royal Marine Artillery was conveyed from this country, and 100 of the Malta Fencibles from Malta, to Egypt.

The troops which were withdrawn from Gibraltar and Malta were replaced by troops from this country, four battalions having been sent to Gibraltar and two to Malta, together with four batteries of Royal Artillery.

In view of the responsible and arduous work which the landing of so large a force in an enemy's country must entail, and the necessity for the control of the transports by centralised authority, a Captain of the Royal Navy was appointed as principal Transport Officer to take charge of the whole duty with the requisite staff of executive and professional officers to assist him, and Her Majesty's ship Thalia was commissioned as his head-quarters, with a special crew adapted for forming working parties. The Thalia was fitted with an electric search light, to enable work to be continued at night, and to meet the requirements of the service. Six tugs were chartered, two in England and four locally, for towing purposes; and 11 four lighters were purchased. In order to carry out the landing and embarking of cavalry, 15 horse boats and 17 horse flats were sent out with the force. Before the expeditionary force was despatched it became necessary to remove refugees from Alexandria to Malta; for this purpose four ships (9,200 tons) were chartered on the spot in June, and on the completion of this service they were employed locally for the conveyance of troops, stores, and coal for the Mediterranean fleet. The total number of ships, exclusive of tugs engaged on time charter for the above-mentioned services, was 69, with a total tonnage of 185,000 tons.

The Indian Contingent, consisting of 200 officers, 7,200 men, 7,500 followers, and 7,300 horses, mules, and ponies, was conveyed from Bombay in one Government ship, 51 transports, and 10 British steam packets. The arrangements for the transport of this force were made in India.

As complaints have been made that the Medical stores were, in some cases, so placed on board the store ships that materials which were not of immediate use had to be lauded before they could be got out of the holds, it may be interesting to give some details as to the ships in which those stores were placed. The Osprey, which loaded at Liverpool, carried 69 tons of ordnance, medical and clothing stores, 383 tons of commissariat stores, and 279 tons of other War Office stores. The Amethyst loaded at Woolwich 67 tons of ordnance, medical and clothing stores, and 1,169 tons of commissariat stores. The Thursby took 183 tons of ordnance, medical and clothing stores, 316 tons of commissariat, and 21 tons of War Office stores. The Tana took 1,700 tons of ordnance, medical clothing, and 2,000 tons of transport stores. The following troop transports carried medical stores as well as ordnance or clothing stores. The Courland took 350 tons, which consisted principally of hospital equipment. The Teviot took 650 tons, the Adjutant took 90 tons and 410 tons of commissariat, the Irthington took 2,100 tons, and the Persian Monarch 15 tons, with 123 [illegible] The store freight ships w[illegible] materials were the Odessa [illegible] the Vandea with 43 tons, the Navarin[illegible] the Mandine with 67 tons, and the [illegible]

AN AMERICAN DIPSOMANIAC INSTITUTION.

LAST month I paid a visit to the great Dipsomaniac Asylum, or Inebriates' Home, at Fort Hamilton, near Sandy Ridge. The asylum stands in Long Island, on the harbour, about seven or eight miles from the town of New York; and as it is the only establishment of the kind that receives a subvention from the State, or rather from the county in which it is situated, and is the only one to which patients can be admitted by a warrant from a magistrate, I was especially desirous of learning all I could concerning its working, management, and efficacy. There are others—four or five, I believe—in the city itself or in the neighbourhood of New York; but they receive only patients on payment, who come of their own accord or who are brought by their friends.

Admitted at the outer portals of the Home, a walk of about ten minutes through fine well-wooded grounds brought me within view of a very large, fine, red stone mansion, in no degree corresponding to the English idea of a lunatic asylum or any house of detention. At the rear of this building was a large farmyard, with barns, out-houses, granaries, and so on: orchards and plantations of Indian corn, fields of potatoes and of other vegetables, lying beyond. The only sign indicative of the nature of the place that I observed was that all the windows, open for fresh air during the great heat of the day, were strongly barred and laticed; and that among the farm-labourers, as they seemed to be from their dress, were scattered here a few intelligent-looking strong, active men, very decently attired, but in no sort of uniform. These I rightly guessed to be warders and keepers. Taking the broadest of the roads leading from the front door of the building, I passed a cricket-field and, I think, a lawn-tennis ground also, both filled with well-dressed men and women actively engaged in amusing themselves. A good many others were sitting on the grass as spectators, mostly under the shade of the trees, chatting, lounging, and some few, if I remember rightly, smoking. Here and there, but not fully in view—for the grounds lie a little back from the rocky shore—one caught glimpses of the beautiful harbour of New York, crowded with ships and steamers passing. With the exception of the great lunatic asylum on the Parramatta River, near Sydney, I never saw a place so perfectly fitted, as far as the situation and the surroundings went, for the purpose to which it is devoted as this asylum.

Dr. Mason, the head of the establishment, was not at the asylum on the day I visited it; but Dr. Carruthers kindly received me and showed me through the place. First he conducted me up three flights of stairs to the dormitory of the non-paying patients. This, a large, commodious, beautifully clean and admirably ventilated attic, a partitioned off into 150 separate little bed-rooms, and at each end a comfortable room for the accommodation of the two night-warders, whose duty it was to preserve strict order and enforce perfect silence during the night after the hour of 10 p.m., when all the non-paying patients go to bed. These, he explained to me, were 150 in number, and the list is always kept quite full—as soon as one patient leaves, discharged as cured, another fresh inmate is taken in his place—all committed to the asylum for repeated acts of drunkenness, by a magistrate's warrant (I think, but am not quite sure, that the third offence, openly committed in the streets, is sufficient to ensure the offender's arrest and committal), for the space of not less than six months. At the end of this time, the medical officer in charge has the power to detain him for a further space of time if he required, and in case he judges it to be advisable and the cure not to be in his opinion completely effected. For these 150 non-paying patients a subvention is allowed by the county—so many dollars a head, I forget the exact figure—for the six months. Dr. Carruthers told me the subsidy did not fully cover the expenses of board, lodging, and so on; the deficit has to be made up by the surplus resulting from profits on the maintenance of different classes of paying patients. None of these patients, who either enter the Home of their own accord or are induced to enter it by their friends, are received for any shorter period than three months, with extra payment. The rates of payment varied from 5 dollars a week to 10, 15, sometimes 20, and in a few rare instances even to 50 dollars. Besides going over the dormitory, dining-room, sitting-room, bath-room, lavatory, and so forth, of the inmates on compulsion, I was shown through a good many of the rooms appropriated to the different classes of the paying patients. All these rooms were well furnished, and some luxuriously. Some tenants had single bed-rooms; in many instances there was a sitting-room as well as a bed-room, and here and there was a double-bedded room; and there were a few suites of three chambers. I made particular inquiries, of course, as to the diet provided for the different classes of patients, and was assured that it was always, and for all, ample and good. Flesh meat was allowed three times a day, even to those committed on the magistrate's warrant. It was found good policy, both as to the hope of effecting a permanent cure and for the sake of enabling the patients to do the work the were set (and also to keep them in good temper), to feed them right well. All of this class were spared to endure in her arrangements the comfort and welfare of the sufferers, and with the possible exception of Her Majesty's ship Victor Emanuel, which was similarly fitted during the Ashantee War, it may safely be said that a vessel more perfectly adapted for its purpose never left England. The Courland was also appropriated as a hospital tender, both vessels flying the red cross of the Geneva Convention and being prohibited from carrying combatants. The following were the arrangements made on the Carthage for the treatment of the sick:—Messing for all Government officers embarked was provided by the Peninsular and Oriental Company and paid for by the Admiralty. The company undertook to provide the whole of the or two more, perhaps, sat or lay under the trees, reading, smoking, or chatting.

In the evening, after I had gone everywhere and seen everything, I was pressed by the obliging doctor to stay and dine with him and some of the patients. Dinner is served up from the hour of four p. m. till six p. m., and the patients sit down to it singly or in parties. Friendship springing up among them, and little groups dine and talk and sit for a while after dinner; though this last habit is not much in vogue among the Americans. We had an excellent meal—soup, fish, two or three kinds of meat, all very nicely cooked and served, and three or four sorts of pastry and sweets. Iced tea, iced coffee, iced milk, and iced water were the only drinks provided. I took occasion to ask my host, during dinner, whether it was not found necessary, in some extreme cases of protracted habits of drunkenness, to continue for a short period a certain small allowance of stimulants at meals. He answered, Yes; that it was found absolutely necessary, in many instances not to cut off all stimulants at once; that he had his own alcohol distilled on the premises, mixed it with quinine, and gave a small quantity, diluted with water, to those patients to whom he thought it advisable to do so; gradually diminishing the dose, week by week or day by day, till the patient found the need of it no longer. My last and most important question was reserved till just before parting, when I thanked him for his courtesies. I wanted to know what was believed to be a fair average of the permanent and thorough cures in that asylum. The answer was, "But that the paying patients will in many instances leave at the end of the first three months, under the idea that they are perfectly cured and thoroughly reformed, our average would be very much larger. In spite of all we can say or do to induce them to stay for a longer period, many of these patients quit us after six or even after three months, though we feel morally certain of their relapse. Now and then, but not often, they return. On the whole, I can safely say that we effect permanent cures of somewhat more than 50 per cent."

I ought to add that, besides alcoholic drunkards, they receive at the asylum a good many cases of habitual inebriety from opium-eating and from chloral-eating; and that a very large proportion of these patients are themselves medical men—the very last class an outsider would think likely to give way to this fatal habit. My reflection, as I returned to New York, was, "Oh, that we had such places in England as the Inebriates' Home at Fort Hamilton!"—D. W. T.—*St. James's Gazette.*

SOCIALISM IN FRANCE.

A TELEGRAM to the *Times*, dated Paris, November 10, says:—The trial of the Socialist conspirators who caused the disturbance at Montceau-les-Mines last August, commenced to-day at Chalon-sur-Saône. With two exceptions, the prisoners are young men from 17 to 26 years of age. One hundred and twenty-three witnesses have been summoned for the prosecution, and 30 for the defence. The Judge having received an anonymous warning that the building would be blown up, the court was strongly guarded by soldiers.

The prisoners are charged with belonging to the "Black Band," which, after nocturnal gatherings at Montceau and Crezot, began sending threatening letters, placarding inflammatory bills, overturning crucifixes, and committing other acts of violence. In one parish a church was sacked and set on fire, in another a Catholic school was similarly treated, the nunnery in which the nuns were residing, however, respected. A gang about 150 strong paraded about Montceau by night, but at dawn they dispersed, leaving the town in such a state of terror that the inhabitants were afraid to denounce the authorities with any information. Revolvers had been fired, dynamite had been employed, and Socialist cries had been uttered. Private houses were in some cases entered, and youths of the mining class compelled to join the rioters. The trial will, of course, last some time.

Meanwhile, the second outbreak at Montceau seems to have collapsed, but matters had begun to look rather serious. But for this it has not been extinguished by a knot in the duster in which it was enveloped, three pounds of dynamite, placed on the threshold of the nunnery at Sauvignes, would have blown up, not only the nunnery, but the church and a whole block of houses. Attempts were made the same night to blow up four other houses. Threatening letters were received by several persons, one of these letters telling a military officer that he was afraid to leave the town, and containing the sentence "*Vive l' International.*" A second letter likewise pretended to come from secret committees of the International. A bundle of inflammatory manifestos was forwarded to Montceau by railway, but the consignee, who had distributed or placarded them, is in custody, and letters were found on him which are supposed to refer to the plot. A money-order letter from Switzerland has also been intercepted.

There is now a strong military force on the spot, and complaints are made that if the soldiers had not been withdrawn so soon after the first outbreak, the second would not have occurred. A number of arrests have been made, one of the prisoners being a Socialist editor at Lyons. Montceau is only a short distance from Creuzot, but no outrages have been committed in the latter town.

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1559 Mozart (s), Sawyer.

FOR DUNKERQUE.

1393 Hermes (s), Taylor.
1391 Lady Dalhousie, (s), Abbott.

FOR MARSEILLES.

1511 Alvah (s), Smith.
1090 Corinth (s), White.
1373 Clan Monro (s), Watson.
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Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label. This Caution is necessary, owing to various cheap and inferior substitutes being in the Market.

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INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

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May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

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CARLTON WHISKEY, FIVE YEARS' OLD

CARLTON WHISKEY.

THESE GRAND OLD SCOTCH WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the best Cognac Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusil Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 20, 1875.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,

W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, Secretary.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the Shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with their Trade Mark.

For Prices and Terms apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., "Carlton" Whiskey Merchants, London.

ZOEDONE! ZOEDONE!

A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever.
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.
ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8 1881, writes:—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881:—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P. writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows:—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cantno praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

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the only Safe, Reliable, and never-failing Phosphoric Remedy for Over-worked Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Epileptic Fits, Wasting Diseases, Nervous Prostration, Stomach and Liver Complaints, Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Purifies and Enriches the Blood, Clears the Skin, thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles, Re-energises the Failing Functions of Life by supplying the PHOSPHORIC element which has been wasted, and thus imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force, and rapidly cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Kidney, Nervous Mind, and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

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Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Debility, Brain, and Nerve diseases Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which poison the blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, causing unmistakably distressing and painful symptoms, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers amongst all ranks of society perfectly cured during the past twenty years establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Debility nervous and mind diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body the man is reduced almost to a mental and physical wreck, this mighty vitalising Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

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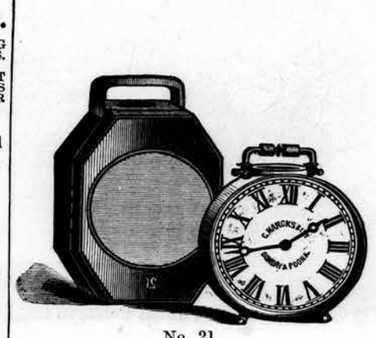
Winding once a week, are undoubtedly the best Timepieces for Indian use. They have over others the following advantages:—

Firstly.—They go in any position like a watch. *Secondly.*—They are the most handy for travelling. *Thirdly.*—Each clock is fitted into a leather case so that it travels securely in any box or trunk in which it may be placed. *Fourthly.*—The glasses are so accurately adapted in the metal cases that all damp and dust are excluded, and the clocks therefore go for a much longer time than others before needing cleaning.



No. 21.

No. 21 A.

No. 22.

TIMEPIECES.

(*Not striking.*)

Gilt case, 3¾ inches high, plain dial superior horizontal movement									Rs.	35	0 0
Nickel and gilt case, 4½ inches high			do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	55	0 0
Same as foregoing, with alarum										„	65	0 0
Fancy enamel case, 3 inches high, horizontal movement, *vide* No. 22...										„	100	0 0
4 to 4½ inches high plain or gilt dial, best lever escapement										„	70	0 0
Do.	do.	do.	with alarum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	80	0 0

CLOCKS.

(*Striking.*)

4½ inches high, superior horizontal movement									Rs.	90	0 0
Do.	do.	do	lever escapement	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	100	0 0
Gilt case, 5¼ inches high		do.	do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	115	0 0
Do.	do.	repeating button		do.	...	...	...	...	...	„	125	0 0
Do.	(alarum, Rs. 15 extra) repeating button, lever escapement									„	140	0 0
Nickel and gilt, extra finished case		do.	do.	do.	...	...	...	...Rs. 160 to			220	0 0
Alarum lever escapement, 2 bells striking quarters										„	225	0 0
Highly finished fancy or enamelled case, chiming quarters on two gongs, with alarum, the best make										„	275	0 0
Our largest size, 15 inches high, for Drawing Room, chiming quarters on 4 bells and hours on gong										„	450	0 0
EVERY KIND OF FANCY PALKI CLOCKS IN RICHLY CHASED OR INAMELLED CASES FROM ... ...Rs. 200 to										„	500	0 0

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In Oak cases with Lock and Key 4 inch dial, striking hours and half hours. Lever escapement, *vide* No. 21 ... Rs.										75	0 0
Do.	do.	(as above) 5 inch dial	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	„	80	0 0

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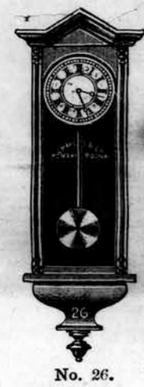
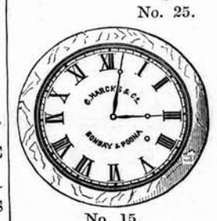
In submitting a list of the cheaper classes of Clocks, desire to intimate that all are made specially to suit the Indian climate, and, where the cases are of wood, they are fastened by screws, so as not to be affected by either heat or humidity.

No. 25.

No. 23.



No. 26.



No. 15.

No. 20.

No. 16.

No. 11.

All require to be wound weekly except where specially mentioned otherwise.

FRENCH DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, of various designs, bronze gilt, glass shade, striking on bell, as illustration No. 23	Rs. 70, 80, 90 and 100 0 0
FRENCH MARBLE CLOCKS, plain black, or with gilt ornamentation, striking hours and half hours, going fourteen days, as illustration No. 20	60 0 0
The same, more ornamental ... ... Rs. 70, 80, 90 to	110 0 0
The same, striking quarters on two bells	135 0 0
The same, in wooden case, imitation marble, striking on gong, American movements, going eight days	30 0 0
GERMAN REGULATOR CLOCKS, 3 feet long, striking hours and half hours on gong, as illustrations Nos. 21 and 26	Rs. 56, 60 and 70 0 0
NOTE.—When properly fixed in place, these are the best time keepers, but are not recommended for the Mofussil, unless a competent person is available to fix them.	
The same, not striking	Rs. 40, 50 and 60 0 0
The same, 18 inches long, striking	Rs. 55, and 65 0 0
CIRCULAR WALL CLOCKS, 12 inch dial, striking hours and half hours on gong, as illustrations No. 15	65 0 0
The same, 9 inch dial	50 0 0
AMERICAN OCTAGONAL CLOCKS, 10 inch dial, lever escapement, striking, as ustration No. 16	30 0 0
The same, with pendulum	25 0 0
GERMAN CIRCULAR NICKEL CLOCKS, 10 inch dial, striking hours and half hours on gong	26 0 0
The same, 11 inch dial	30 0 0
DRUM TIMEPIECES, not striking, 3½ inch dial, cylinder escapement, winding weely, well finished, as illustration No. 11 ...	20 0 0
The same, with alarum	25 0 0
The same, do. 5 inch dial	30 0 0
The same, without alarum do.	25 0 0
THE BABY TIMEPIECE, Nickel plated, 3 inch dial, winding daily, goes in any position; tested	6 0 0
The same, 5 inch dial	9 0 0
The same, with alarum bell on top...	11 0 0

Every Clock is guaranteed, and if not approved, will be exchanged for another, if returned within three days after receipt.

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The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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CUTLER, PALMER & CO.

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FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS *In Re*

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PRICE 8 ANNAS.

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AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE.*

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GEORGE-ABERIGH MACKAY

UNDER THE NOM DE PLUME OF

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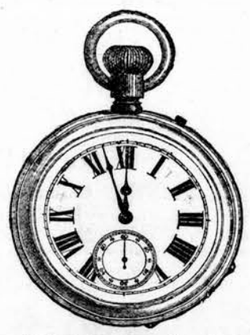

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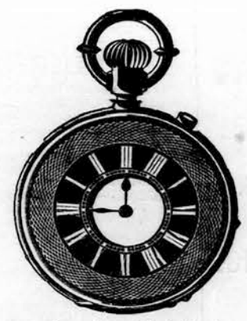

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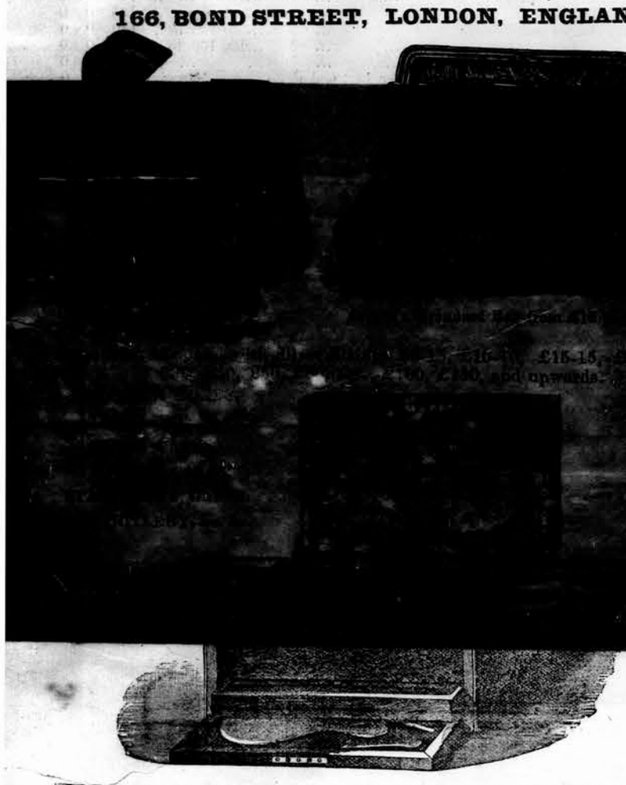

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